The Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS, AND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE.—☞ COUNTING-ROOM ON HUDSON'S ALLEY.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE POET'S DREAM.

[illegible] who dwelt in a parlour on high,
[illegible] of the house which is nearest the sky,
[illegible] on his straw bed soundly sleeping;
[illegible] through the broken roof smiled on his face,
[illegible] his rosy cheeks and many a trace,
[illegible] veil of indifferent keeping.

[illegible] locks waved as the wind gently blew,
[illegible] to the sound of it too,
[illegible] the music prevented him waking;
[illegible] his papers with ink scribbled o'er,
[illegible] of old quills were strewed over the floor,
That once had been used in verse making.

[illegible] (for e'en poets themselves sometimes dream,
[illegible] they sleep, for when waking I ween,
A natural knack they've of dreaming,)
[illegible] in the blue sky arrayed in pure white,
[illegible] on her left hand, a scroll in her right,
[illegible] hair around her head gleaming.

[illegible] in the west, on a cloud tinged with gold,
[illegible] reposed, and rolled fold over fold,
[illegible] light from it suddenly flashing,
[illegible] underneath black as tartarus hung,
[illegible] there quick lightning its sharpest streaks flung,
[illegible] and thunders among them were crashing.

[illegible] towards earth in slow grandeur she drew,
[illegible] around ere her votaries flew
[illegible] the goddess surrounding;
[illegible] up prayers, sang hymns to her praise,
[illegible] on her ladyship, flattering lays,
[illegible] a clamour confounding.

[illegible] amongst others, approached, bending low,
[illegible] accents desired to know
[illegible] most obscure name black'd her scroll;
[illegible] called, and the parchment unrolled,
[illegible] it was in large letters of gold,
[illegible] and flourishes, 'neath it a roll.

[illegible] started, trembled, looked lost in surprise,
[illegible] to head, op'd his mouth, and gap'd with both eyes,
And stood for a time without motion;
[illegible] loud laugh, and the tears in streams fell,
[illegible] all sorrows had bid him farewell,
[illegible] he floated in ecstacy's ocean.

[illegible] Fame addressed him, "Beloved of the nine,
[illegible] of genius, and favorite of mine,
[illegible] hard labors I've come to reward;
[illegible] thee at midnight, to ink to the eyes,
[illegible] thy brain foam, and thy fancy arise,
[illegible] ideas as 'twere with a sword.

[illegible] thy bold flights to the regions on high,
[illegible] where the stars stud the bright azure sky,
[illegible] of space's and thou wert seeking—
[illegible] to descend into Pluto's dark cave,
[illegible] the grim visaged prisoners stare,
[illegible] they lay on their fiery beds reeking.

[illegible] with Mars through the battle field stray,
[illegible] o'er the wounded and dying, who lay
[illegible] robes, careless of glory;
[illegible], too, viewing his sharp pointed darts,
[illegible] his manner of breathing hearts,
[illegible] his soul stirring story.

[illegible] thou spend health and content in my cause,
[illegible] shalt thou have the long wish'd for applause,
[illegible] served by thy labors untiring."
[illegible] she, placing the crown on his head,
[illegible], and a shout that would startle the dead,
[illegible] forth from her fullness admiring.

[illegible]'s blue blaze, round his head form'd a wreath,
[illegible] growled praise from the black clouds beneath,
[illegible] gave a circle formed round him;
[illegible] the muses their gentle fire,
[illegible] him his song-breathing lyre,
[illegible] in her ruddy arms bound him.

[illegible] the transport, on high heaved his breast,
[illegible] fair with the feelings he blest,
[illegible] knew such pleasure before;
[illegible] and her hand, and, lo, silence was there,
[illegible] the vision straight vanished in air,
[illegible] seen by the poet no more.

[illegible] came on, but was soon chased away
[illegible] preceding the brightness of day,
[illegible] of earth suddenly broke;
[illegible] golden temple, with diamonds arrayed,
[illegible] rear here its splendor displayed,
[illegible] the goddess thus spoke—

[illegible] my temple, see heroes and sages,
[illegible] of every clime and all ages,
[illegible] of mankind reserved;
[illegible] place, with his actions beside him,
[illegible] praises his anthem denied him,
[illegible] veil by his virtues deserved.

[illegible] door closed, the curtain Fame drew,
[illegible] grandeur and wonders, so new,
[illegible] fancy had never created;
[illegible], he gazed on all history has said,
[illegible] of the mighty, and long buried dead,
[illegible] the chisel of sculptors related.

[illegible] of silver the blue dome contains,
[illegible] set over with most worthy names,
[illegible] in the centre revolving;
[illegible] rich tapestry deck'd gaily o'er,
[illegible] curtains that reach'd to the floor,
[illegible] tasteful ceilings dissolving.

[illegible], on a square of white marble high rear'd,
[illegible] of battle in scarlet appeared,
[illegible] most noble acts of their daring;
[illegible] princes in bands stood on pedestals round,
[illegible] bold warriors lay stretch'd on the ground,
[illegible] of Fame's sustenance sharing.

[illegible] Senates, and Patriots, collected in groups,
[illegible] Poets, and Artists divided in troops,
[illegible] covered the Mosaic pavement;
[illegible] such crowds of poets discovered,
[illegible] and bosoms, and with dust nearly covered,
[illegible] clad in ink colored raiment.

[illegible] vases and busts profusely embellished,
[illegible] the tear, or the passion most cherished
[illegible] strongly mark'd on their faces;
[illegible] dumb, and knock-kneed, and deaf, lame, and blind;
[illegible] as the brow, "Aberration of mind,"
[illegible] thousands of similar graces.

[illegible] hold their heads up, like Homer and Shakspeare,
[illegible] their eyes bent to earth and appear,
[illegible] fixing tears on their works scarce extant;
[illegible] our poet, "that niche shall thou fill,"
[illegible] answered, "the devil I will!"
[illegible] spoke, and repeated, "I shan't."

THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

[illegible] cloud-cleaving minister,
[illegible] thou them sweep so near me.—Hyron

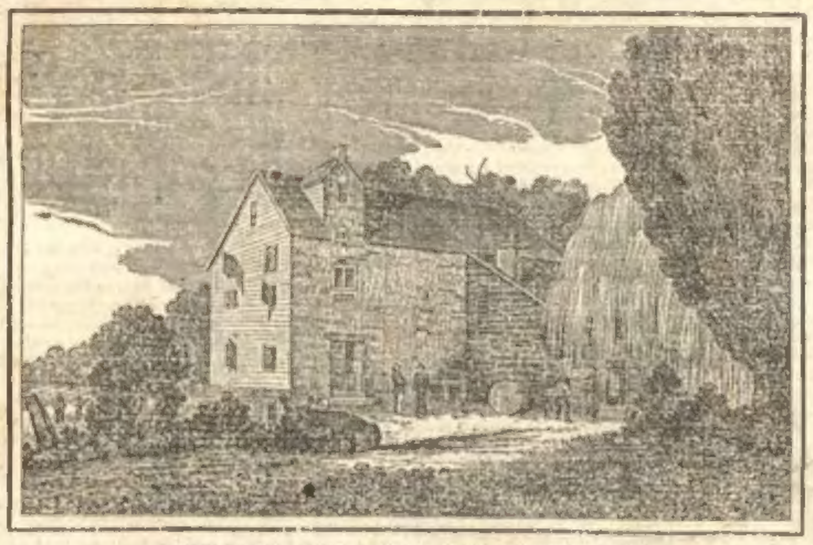
Lord of the lofty sky,
[illegible] whose undazzled eye
[illegible] sun loves his image to see;
[illegible] home of mightiness,
[illegible] was the dwelling place?
[illegible] forward one proud flight with thee.

[illegible] on the thunder cloud,
[illegible] it more long and loud,
[illegible] thrones, whence lightnings flash
[illegible]ere, on thy mighty wing,
[illegible] art thou journeying?
[illegible] through the wide fields of light.

[illegible] rock and rapid rude,
[illegible] the sea's ample flood;
[illegible]beams that pour forth the day;
[illegible]'o' yon bright cloudy glen,
[illegible] on of mortal ken,
[illegible]nature, be, his thee away!

[illegible] on high on the Caingorm,
[illegible]'d by the thunder storm,
[illegible] dark thunder thine eyebeam shall be;
[illegible] of the lofty sky,
[illegible] of the piercing eye,
[illegible]dvanced ans fight with thee.

H. IRWIN.



PENNOCK'S MILL, NEAR HOLMESBURG, PA.

The ground upon which this Mill is located was originally held by a grant from Richard Nicholls, commissioner of his majesty in New England, &c. to Andrew Carr, A. D. 1667. The plot thus granted contained one hundred acres, but afterwards was divided and passed into different hands. Charles Saunders, merchant, of Philadelphia, purchased the portion on which the Mill stands, and formed a partnership with Peter Dale, millwright, A. D. 1675, for the erection of mills. It may be seen from the print that the intention was to extend the building on the east end, so as to bring the dome in the centre, which would have made its dimensions about ninety by thirty-five feet. This is justly considered as a bold design for the period in which it was begun. The materials and workmanship are excellent. No building since erected in that part of the country can compare with it in strength, solidity, and compactness. One hundred and thirty years of constant and uninterrupted jarring have had no effect on the walls. They are as firm now as when first put up.

This Mill is one of the first establishments of the kind erected in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, and was formerly a great mart for the produce of the surrounding country. It is situated on the Pennypack creek, about two miles from the Delaware. The creek is navigable for shallops as far as the Mill. Upwards of 70,000 bushels of wheat have been manufactured into flour at this Mill in one year.

Peter Dale, the sole proprietor after purchasing Saunders' share, died in 1703, and devised the property to his wife, who subsequently intermarried with John Holme. By the latter the Mill was sold, and afterwards purchased by the Lewis family, in whose possession it continued many years, and was then transferred to the Pusey's. From these it was purchased by Mr. Pennock, the present owner.

The Mill is now in a state of excellent preservation, and is still used for the purposes for which it was originally built.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

"Tis liberty alone that gives the flow'r
Of fleeting life its lustre and perfume,
And we are weeds without it."—*Cowper.*

The numerous and contradictory ideas entertained of liberty, have occasioned it to be looked upon by many who profess a love of the practical and useful, and affect a contempt for theory and *Ideology*, as an idle result of enthusiasm. It cannot be denied by the most ardent worshippers of the goddess, that her name has been used for the watch word of many an absurd and unworthy enterprise. The followers of Cataline, and the friends of the French revolution professed to prostrate themselves at her shrine. The ruined foundations of society, the wreck of religion, civil government and social order were proclaimed to be the work of her loud eulogists and votaries. This hypocritical profession of a love of liberty has introduced many spurious idols into the world, and brought the true goddess into unmerited disgrace and suspicion. It is this that has occasioned those who can see but the surface of things, to deem the object of the patriot and freeman's devotion, but a dream of the imagination. This is a most pernicious sentiment; it has rendered us insensible to the value of the birthright inherited from, and bequeathed to us by our forefathers, as the surest means of happiness, the richest gift that man can give to man, and which they deemed cheaply earned with their blood. They did not over estimate the value of the reward of their heroic exertions. Liberty is an inestimable blessing: it is the actuating spring of the most splendid and useful results. It is not the less real, because its temple is in our inmost hearts, and has never been palpable to our senses. Those are in error who conceive that nothing is practically useful but what can be made perceptible by our senses. This error has been the ground of much oppression, and leads to absurd and sad consequences. Virtue, education and literature, are thrown into contempt because they will not put money in our purse, or are not the means of subsistence. This unworthy and debasing sentiment, which would bring us upon a level with beasts, is happily not universal, in its full extent; yet a disposition to look upon our physical nature as the all engrossing concern, and to esteem our spiritual being as of but secondary importance, is but too general. The origin and error of this idea is readily explained: The objects of our senses are material, and force themselves upon our notice; our animal necessities are unjust and peremptorily demand our regard; but the mind is not so perpetually roused, and its requisitions are not so direct and obvious; consequently the urgent demands of the animal are regarded, and the less importunate claims of the mind are neglected, and the importance of its operation is not felt or appreciated. But the tangible objects of worldly desire, must be intimately referred to the mind to receive their value. The estimation in which the miser holds his wealth, is owing entirely to his peculiar way of thinking, renders him blind, and his hoarded gold becomes as fanciful a treasure as the wild "imaginings" of the poet, whom he despises as a visionary fool. There is nothing good or evil, but the thinking makes it so, why then may we not look upon liberty as a just object of sound desire? liberty, that animates every virtue, that spurs on to achievements of honor and glory, that upholds the fabric of legitimate government, that alone can secure us the enjoyment of the rights and privileges we have inherited from our maker. Slavery is not less an evil, because its baneful operation cannot be accounted for, by any external cause, or physical deprivation. The tortures of the slave are not less real, and less worthy our commiseration, because the same heaven is expanded over him as is stretched above the freeman; because he breathes the same air, and his food is as wholesome and his sleep as sound as his master's. As long as slavery nourishes vice, as long as it subdues genius, embitters toil, and pours an icy chilness upon the heart that freezes its core, and chucks every noble aspiration, it must be *regarded* as the greatest curse that can be suffered; and its infliction upon a fellow man must continue to be human nature's" broadest, foulest blot."

"I once fixed it certain, that whatever lay
Marksman's glare, takes he'f his worth away."

more than two thousand years have passed since Homer expressed this sentiment and the lapse of ages has not impaired its truth; and unless human nature should greatly alter, succeeding time will give it additional confirmation, will exhibit many a glorious instance of the bright influence of liberty, and many mournful examples of the baleful operation of slavery.

LUCIUS.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THOUGHTS ON POETS; No. I.

GOLDSMITH.

"And still they gaz'd, and still the wonder grew.
That one small head could carry all he knew."
GOLDSMITH'S VILLAGE.

Goldsmith is one among those few writers whose compositions can be very repeatedly perused without any diminution of pleasure, and without fear of producing satiety. To me, his efforts have ever been characterized by a genuine simplicity of style, and a sweetness of expression, unequalled by his predecessors in the field of literature, as they are unattainable by his many imitators of the present day.

It is true, he does not possess the comprehensive, all grasping energy of Pope; nor the glowing richness of the more modern, and exquisitively luxurious Moore; but he has that which neither could boast of, and which, to the general reader, is infinitely more valuable;—I mean the agreeable and captivating familiarity so conspicuous throughout his productions, and which render their perusal a pleasing relaxation, rather than a tedious philosophical examination. Indeed, in reference to the two illustrious compeers spoken of, his muse may be, not inaptly, represented by a plain, but agreeable woman, whom any sensible person would prefer to the dignified, and queen-like appearance of the former, or the coquettish and wanton habits of the latter. But, in poetry, as in life, our judgments are often imposed upon by our passions, and we frequently applaud as pre-eminent, that which, divested of its gaudy externals, and the excitements of the moment, we might pronounce puerile, or condemn as beneath even mediocrity.

Who can read the Deserted Village and not sympathise with him in the miseries which he so feelingly describes?—The rustic picture which he draws is not the less pleasing that its characters are humble; nor do we experience the less delight because he execrates, as productive of evil, that which the majority are taught to look upon as the summit of earthly bliss; i. e. the possession of superfluous wealth. We are alternately elated by his lively exhibition of former happiness, and melted into tears by its striking contrast with present desolation; and, gratified by the effect, we care not how it was originated, nor seek we to know by what means it is produced.

In like manner, it is almost impossible for a mind of any susceptibility, to rise from the perusal of his Traveller, without finding itself freed from the ordinary trammels of national or local prejudice; without having its judgments more humanized; and without feeling itself more disposed to contemplate humanity, as brothers whom peculiar circumstances have made to differ, but who, in form and feature, still preserve the good lineaments of their common parent.

The following extract from his Traveller, in the harmony of its proportions, conciseness, and in the strength of its diction, will, doubtless, remind the reader of Pope, whom he most resembled.

"But where to find that happiest spot below,
Who can direct, when all pretend to know?
The shuddering tenant of the frigid zone,
Boldly proclaims that happy spot his own;
Extols the treasures of his stormy seas,
And his long nights of revelry and ease."

The next, equally as good, is from his Deserted Village:—

"A time there was, ere England's griefs began,
When every rood of ground maintained a man;
To him light labour spread her wholesome store,
Just gave what life required, but gave no more;
His best companions, innocence and health,
And his best riches, *ignorance of wealth.*

What can exceed the beauty of the ideas contained in the last couplet? and yet, without hyperbole, it is but a single jewel, taken without discrimination, from amid a mine of precious materials. Indeed, such was the versatility of his talent, that we know not which most to admire, the impression of the serious moments, or the more lively sallies and delicate humour exhibited in his Retaliation, Haunch of Venison, Epilogues, &c. Altogether, however, they afford an agreeable variety, highly pleasing to the ordinary reader, and suffice to make interesting, portions that would otherwise be esteemed monotonous and wearisome.

Of his character as a man, we have but little acquaintance. It is seldom, indeed, that men of genius can be found, whose actions, in the best, correspond with the purity or propriety of their writings. They seem to imagine themselves exonerated, by the possession of talents, from obedience to the duties of morality; and exempted from the necessity of paying that deference to the acknowledged obligations of society, which others, less favored, are obliged rigorously to adhere to. Can it be, that they suppose themselves privileged to set at defiance the opinions of their fellows, and to revel in all the disgusting elements of debauchery, without becoming obnoxious, by their conduct, to the community? What a strange perversion of intellect! Whom can the aspiring youth look up to,—toward whom can the aged parent, just tottering upon the verge of the grave, direct the ardent passions of his offspring, as an example for their imitation, but to those whom the public voice has exalted to the pinnacle of fame? And should those examples then, not only deviate from the paths of conscious rectitude, but justify their deviation with all the fascinating powers of that eloquence which they can so persuasively command; I ask, are they not guilty of moral treason? and as such they should suffer the penalty inflicted by an injured public—consignment to oblivion.

But I am *digressing*. The only picture of Goldsmith's private character extant, is, I believe, that prefixed to his poems. He was, it appears, generous to a degree bordering upon folly; so credulous as to be frequently imposed upon, even by the same person; and, to crown his description, as reduced in circumstances, as a man possessing such extreme good-nature and simplicity, could possibly be. As to his faults, they were few; and those of a very harmless and pardonable kind; unless Garrick, in his exaggerating manner, can be relied upon, when he represents him as composed of all that is most vile, and all that is most amiable.

I shall conclude with this pleasant effusion of Garrick, presuming, however, that it was probably written in a moment of exhilaration, when the author was less inclined to spare the feelings of the poet, than to please his auditory or gratify himself.

"Here *Hermes*, says *Jove*, who with nectar was mellow,
Go fetch me some clay,—I will make an *odd fellow*;
Right and wrong shall be jumbled—much gold on it some dross,
Without cause he be pleas'd, without cause he be cross.
Be sure, as I work, to throw in contradictions,
A great love of truth, yet a mind turn'd to fictions,
Now mix these ingredients, which warm'd in the boiling,
Turn'd to *learning*, and *gaming*, *religion*, and *rake-ing*.
* * * *
That the rake and the poet o'er all may prevail,
Set fire to the head, and set fire to the tail,
For the joy of each sex on the word I'll bestow it,
This *scholar*, *rake*, *christian*, *dupe*, *gamester*, and *poet*:
Though a mixture so odd, he shall merit great fame,
And among brother mortals, be *Goldsmith* his name."
&c.

SENEX.

Philadelphia, March, 1830.

To the Editor of the Saturday Evening Post.

Sir—Does not every one feel indignant on hearing an unjust sentence passed on a fellow citizen? What then must be the emotions of every christian, on reading the following verse in the Bible? St. Mark ch. XV. 14th verse.

"Pilate saith unto them, why, what *evil hath he done? And they cried out the more exceedingly, Crucify him.*" Will not his soul be fired with indignation, if not with anger?—And yet Benjamin West's picture represents the very instant of that answer; however, it does not seem to produce that spirit of irritation which the event would seem to justify. Why is it so? I have recoiled with dread and horror on seeing the painting of the Anaconda's attack.—On visiting the Capuchin Chapel, the solemn stillness of the ceremony impressed me with reverential awe and made me afraid to move lest I should disturb the friars' devotions. Many others, I know, experienced similar feelings: but, among the numerous visitors of Christ Rejected, whom I saw in the room, or with whom I conversed on the subject, not one has spoken of indignation. They all admire and think every thing quite natural. So do I, and for that very reason, I wonder that no indignation is excited in my breast! Can any of your correspondents inform me why an event so well calculated to produce indignation, should fail doing it, when naturally represented? Is it a defect or a beauty?

A. COUNTRYMAN.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

Mr. Editor—It was with astonishment, and I may add with regret, that I read in your valuable paper of the 12th inst., this extract from the "Journal of Health," headed "Caution to Mothers"—"Avoid giving them (infants) Godfrey's Cordial, Daffy's Elixir, Dalby's Carminative, Bateman's Drops, or any other warm anodyne, for fear of producing fits, fever, or palsy, a common consequence of quack medicines indiscreetly given. Avoid giving them any quack medicine, for fear of bringing on decline or sudden death."

It would be the height of presumption in me, Mr. Editor, as an individual, to publicly oppose the editors of the Journal of Health upon points immediately connected with their profession, except upheld by experience, and backed by the judgment of a physician of acknowledged reputation. The writer of this was witness, within the last year, to the agonizing sufferings of an infant four weeks old, labouring under an infantile disease. The shrieks of the little innocent were incessant, except at intervals caused by exhaustion, for more than twelve hours. The mother (this the twelfth child) tried every remedy her experience suggested without effect.—The family physician was called in. He instantly prescribed Dalby's Carminative; and the writer of this was an eye witness, that in less than ten minutes after the medicine was given, the sufferer found relief. And although it was subject to paroxysms at times afterwards, it always found relief from the same source. And, in fact, so much of the medicine did the child take, that the mother became finally concerned; but upon asking the Doctor respecting it, give it to him, said he, he will live on it. He is now fourteen months old, and a more active and healthy child is seldom seen.

With this powerful evidence before me, and sustained by the recommendation of a highly respectable physician, I feel confidence in recommending to mothers a proper application of this medicine, although contrary to the caution and advice of the Journal of Health. This apparently trifling incident has led me to reflect upon the character and probable influence of the said Journal; and I was struck with the singular circumstance of several respectable divines putting their signatures of approval to a work which, if entirely completed for their inspection, they would know as little about as upon a treatise on farriery, or any other subject disconnected with their profession. And that several eminent physicians should attach their signatures of approval to a medical work not yet finished; not yet in existence; and which consequently they have not seen, is equally singular. That the work contains some truisms and excellent advice is certain, but that every thing therein will meet with the approval of those most experienced in a sick chamber, I feel confidence in denying.

A PARENT.

P. S. The names of the physician above alluded to, and the author of this, can be had of the Editor of this paper.

To the Editor of the Saturday Evening Post.

Either it is written in the laws of fate that man shall be always in the wrong, or the genius of censure is a cavilling fiend, who will not be appeased by any change in human affairs. In former times, when the sages of physic convened to divine the source of human ills and imagine remedies, they were pleased to accuse young women of the crime of starving themselves down to the then prevailing standard of taste; they anathematised the practice of that much satirised class, and told the world how, ruled by a perverse and malignant obstinacy, they abused their poor frames with more than ascetic rigor, exhibiting from a frivolous motive, the unremitting self denial displayed by heroes and martyrs for a nobler cause. Loudly they prophesied of disease and death, and described the misery entailed on future generations by this blind subservency to fashion. Now mark the change; the medical satirists of the present day denounce women as a race of sensual gormandizers, whom no experience of sickness and distress can wean from gluttony,—no perspective of the loss of highly prized beauty, can reform.—Are not censurers capricious beings! And have not women always occasion to quote the adage, "Were lions sculptors." E.

THE ARABIAN STEED.

BY THOMAS HAYNES BAYLY.

Ada was the daughter of a powerful rajah, who, in the reign of the emperor Akbar, dwelt in a superb palace on the banks of the Jumna.

The rajah was proud of his beautiful child, and loved her, as far as his stern nature was susceptible of such a passion. But the duties of his situation, and his warlike pursuits, called him frequently from her: and much of the dark-eyed Hindoo's time was spent in dreary solitude amid the gardens of her father's palace.

Beautiful as those gardens were, sparkling with gilded pavilions, the air cooled with silver fountains, and rendered fragrant by the odours of every rare plant, still this perpetual solitude wearied her, the society of her female attendants failed to interest her, and as she reclined beneath the pendant branches of a date tree she felt more like a prisoner in a cage, than a princess in the pleasure-garden of her palace.

She had dismissed her attendants, and lay thoughtfully leaning her head upon her hand, when a rustling amid the branches of an orange tree, attracted her attention, and she started to her feet in an instant, with an exclamation of alarm or surprise, as she distinctly saw among the clustering leaves and blossoms, the bright eyes and dark glowing features of a man.

The branches hastily parted and a young Mahomedan rushing forward, knelt before her.

'[illegible] and all those [illegible] mercy, [illegible] cy, I am defenceless; spare me!'

'Mercy!' replied the Moor, 'tis I must crave mercy of you—I am defenceless, fair lady. I am at your feet, and in your power.'

'What brought you here?' she replied.'—'Know you not the danger?'

'A danger I have braved too often to heed it for an instant now.'

'Often! what mean you?'

'Daily at this hour, the hour of your solitary ramble, I entered these gardens; daily have I lurked behind the shrubs that surround your favourite bower, daily have I gazed on you unseen.'

'For what purpose?'

'My purpose! madness—death!'

'Death! to me who never wronged you, who never injured a human being!'

'To you lady—no—no—not to you.—I would not harm you, for the world.'

'Death to whom, then?'

'To myself.'

'Why—what brought you here?'

'Accident, or perhaps idle curiosity first brought me, and I looked on you for the first time; need I say why daily, after I had once beheld you, I came again!'

'Oh, if you are seen,' cried Ada, 'nothing can save you from my father's rage; you know the barrier, the awful impassable barrier that divides your race from mine—madman, begone!'

The young Moor, whose face and form were such as might have been chosen by a sculptor who wished to represent the perfection of eastern beauty, spoke not, moved not; he continued kneeling before the agitated girl, while his dark brilliant eyes fixed upon her countenance, seemed to read its varying expression, that memory might have a store of sweet thoughts to live upon, when the reality should no longer stand before him.

Ada could not bear the earnest gaze of those fond eyes; where was her anger, her indignation at the intrusion of the stranger? gone! She called not for her attendants; no, she trembled lest they should come.

'I await my doom,' at length muttered the intruder. 'I scorn to fly; my dream of secret love is over; my stolen watchings, so dear, though so hopeless, are at end; you will call your father's guards, and I shall die.'

'No, no—you shall not die—not if Ada can save you; I will not call them, no—I dread their coming.'

'Then you forgive my boldness?'

'Yes—only begone—save yourself.'

'Shall we meet again!'

'Never!'

'Then I will stay and die; better to die here, at your command, in your presence, than to go hence and linger out a life of hopeless love, never beholding you again.'

Poor Ada had never been addressed before in love's own language. Her hand had been sought by princes and nobles, who, secure in her father's sanction, had addressed her in terms of admiration, but whose looks and accents were cold and spiritless, when compared with the ardor of the youthful lover who knelt before her.

'For my sake, if not for your own, go,' she cried.

'Then we may meet again?'

'Yes, only leave me now, you know not half your peril. To-morrow is the annual festival in honor of Vishnu, I shall be there, and will contrive to speak to you—hark!'

She pointed to the orange-trees. A footstep was heard at a distance. The Moor grasped her hand, pressed it to his lips, and was lost among the orange blossoms just as the chief officer of the rajah entered to inform Ada that her father desired her presence. She cast one anxious glance round her, breathed more freely when she found that her lover lay unsuspected in his fragrant ambush, and followed by her attendant, returned to the Palace. There was no festival in Hindostan so splendid as that celebrated annually in honour of Vishnu in the province over which the rajah governed. The gardens on the banks of the Jumna were splendidly decorated for the occasion, and at noon were filled by crowds of persons, all eager in their various situations either to see or to be seen; to pay due reverence to Vishnu, or to be duly reverenced.

Kettle drums sounded, golden armour glistened, downy feathers waved in costly turbans; cavaliers bearing silver battle axes, rode proudly on their milk white steeds, and princely ladies borne in glittering palankeens on the backs of Elephants.

Ada was there, pale and sad; her stolen, mysterious interview with her unknown lover, was so recent, so unexpected, so unlikely to end happily, that she lay on her rose color cushions, fanned by her favorite slave, without taking the trouble to draw aside the amber curtains of her litter, to look upon the festivities which surround her.

Towards evening the gardens were illuminated with thousands of many coloured lamps; she raised herself and looked around her, but glancing over bright vistas and radiant bowers, her eyes rested on a wide spreading tree beneath whose overshadowing branches a comparatively dark space remained. She there saw the form of her unknown lover; he was leaning against the tree, with his eyes fixed upon her: she told her slave with assumed levity, that she had vowed to gather a cluster of the blossoms of that tree, *alone* to gather them, and desiring her to await her return, she hastened beneath the canopy formed by its boughs.

Selim was indeed there:

'Speak not,' she earnestly whispered, 'I must not stay for an instant—I dare not listen to you—but mark my words, and if you love me, obey them. I do not doubt your love, I do not doubt your constancy, but I shall appear to doubt both when you hear my request.'

'Speak, lady, I will obey you,' said the Moor.

'Go,' whispered Ada, 'buy the swiftest of Arabian steeds, ride him across yon plain three times in every day; in the morning, at noon, and in the evening; and every time you ride him, swim the Jumna on his back.'

'Is that all?' said Selim; 'it shall be done.'

'It is all,' replied Ada, 'to prove your love you will readily do it, but to prove your constancy, or rather ensure our safety, it must be done three times every day for the space of one year.'

'A year!'

'Yes, and at the expiration of the year, at this festival, on this very day, if neither courage nor constancy have been wanting, meet me again on this spot. I can wait for no reply—bless you, bless you.'

Ada, with a few leaves of the tree in her trembling hand hastened back to her palankeen, and Selim again alone, gazed from his shadowy hiding place on the gay festival, in which his eyes beheld [illegible] the retrospect of one year of happiness! How [illegible], how interminable seems the same space of time in anticipation, when we know at its close some long looked for bliss will be obtained, some cherished hope realized!

Selim bought a steed, the whitest and the swiftest of the province, and he soon loved it dearly, for it seemed to be a living link connecting him with Ada.

He daily three times traversed the Valley, and thrice he forded the deep and foaming river; he saw not his love, he received no token from her; but if his eyes did not deceive him, he occasionally saw a female form on the summit of her father's tower, and a snow white scarf was sometimes waved as he speeded rapidly through the valley.

To Ada the year passed slowly, anxiously; often did she repent of her injunction to the Moor, when the sky was dark and stormy, and when the torrents from the mountains had rendered the Jumna impetuous and dangerous. Then on her knees on the Rajah's tower, she would watch for her lover, dreading at one moment, lest fear should make him abandon both her and the enterprise, and then praying that he might indeed forsake both rather than encounter the terrors of that foaming flood! Soon she saw him speeding from the dark forest; he plunged fearlessly into the river: he buffeted with its waves; he gained the opposite shore; again and again she saw him brave the difficulty, again he conquered it, and again it was to be encountered. At length the annual festival arrived, the gardens were adorned with garlands, and resounded with music and gladness: once more, too, Selim stood beneath the shadow of the wide spreading tree.

He saw crowds assemble, but he heeded them not; he heard the crash of symbals, and the measured beat of the kettle-drum. The Rajah passed near him, with his officers and armed attendants, and these were followed by a troop of damsels; then came Ada the Rajah's daughter. She was no longer the trembling and bashful girl he had seen at the last festival. Proudly and self possessed she walked the queen of the procession, her form glittering with a kingdom's wealth of diamonds. Selim's heart sunk within him.

'She is changed, she will think no more of me!' he involuntarily exclaimed. But at that moment her dark eye glanced towards his biding-place.

She spoke to her attendants, and the procession paused as she approached the tree alone, and affected to gather some of its leaves.

'Are you faithful?' said she in a low tone, 'may I wrong you by the question; I have seen that you are so; if you have courage, as well as you have constancy, you are mine, and I am yours—hush—where is your steed?'

Selim held its bridle rein.

'Then in your hands I place my happiness,' she added; 'these gems shall be our wealth, and your truth my trust—away! away!'

Selim in an instant bore Ada to the back of of his Arabian, and ere the Rajah and his attendants were aware she had quitted the cavalcade—swift as the wind he bore her from the gardens.

The pursuit was instantaneous, and uttering curses and indignant reproaches, the Rajah and a hundred of his armed followers were soon close at the heels of the fugitives.

'Follow! follow!' cried the foremost, 'we gain upon them, we will tear her from the grasp of the Mahomedan. They approach the river's bank! and turbulent as it now is, after the storm of yesterday, they will either perish in its waters, or we shall seize them on its brink.'

Still they gained upon them; the space between the pursuers and the pursued became smaller and smaller, and the recapture of Ada seemed certain. When, lo! to the astonishment of those who followed him, Selim's well

trained steed plunged into the foaming torrent, battled bravely with its waves, bore his burden safely through them, and bounding up the opposite bank, continued his flight.

The pursuers stood baffled on the river's bank; their horses having been trained to no such feat as that they had just witnessed, it would have been madness to have plunged amid the eddying whirlpools of the swollen Jumna.

Every tale should have its moral. What then will be said of mine, which records the triumph of a disobedient child in a secret, unauthorized attachment!—A temporary triumph which so rarely leads to happiness! For this part of my story I have no apology to offer; but from this little history of Selim and Ada, this small grain of moral inference may be extracted: Ladies will do well to try the integrity and prove the constancy of their lovers ere they marry, and lovers should endure trials and delays with fortitude, and thus prove the unchanging truth of their affection.

IMPORTANCE OF CHEMISTRY.

"You will allow that the rendering skins insoluble in water by combining with them the principal astringent of certain vegetables is a chemical invention, and that without leather our shoes, our carriages, our equipages would be very ill-made; you will permit me to say that the bleaching and dying of wool and silk, cotton and flax are chemical processes, and that the conversion of them into different clothes is a mechanical invention; that the working of iron, copper, tin, and lead, and the other metals, and the combining them in different alloys by which almost all the instruments necessary for the turner, the joiner, the stone-mason, the ship-builder, and the smith, are made, are chemical inventions, even the press, to the influence of which I am disposed to attribute as much as you can do, could not have existed in any state of perfection without a metalic alloy; the combining of alkali and sand, and certain clays and flints together to form glass and porcelain, is a chemical process; the colors which the artist employs to frame resemblances of natural objects, or to create combinations more beautiful than ever existed in nature are derived from chemistry; in short, in every branch of the common and fine arts, in every department of human industry, the influence of this science is felt, and we may find in the fable of Prometheus taking the flame from Heaven to animate his man of clay, an emblem of the effects of fire in its application to chemical purposes in creating the activity and almost the life of civil society.

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ON DUELLING—No. III.

Am I to set my life upon a throw,
Because a bear is rude and surly? No;
A manful, sensible, and well-bred man,
Will not insult me, and no other can.

COWPER.

It would be quite unnecessary to refer to the origin of duelling, if it were not for the sake of remarking, that the reasons for resorting to this savage practice at the present day, bear no resemblance to those which formed the original apology. In the remote ages of superstition, supernatural agency was sometimes invoked to decide on the justice of a quarrel. When the ordinary means of reconciliation failed, an appeal to the Supreme Arbiter was mutually agreed upon; and the survivor was supposed to be providentially preserved, as an evidence of the justice of his cause. But no one now thinks of submitting to such an ordeal as this: the idea is too absurd. And yet how strange it is that this remnant of a barbarous age should remain so long after the foundation has been taken away. Indeed, the reasons for seeking the life of a brother, at this time, appear to be of a very different character. Instead of having their source in religious superstition, they banish evidence that they have no connection with any religion at all. I have no hesitation in saying that *a duellist cannot be a consistent Christian;* and I believe it does not often happen that he is supposed to be one. So far is he from appealing to heaven for the justice of his course, that the reverse is the fact in every instance. He always appeals *from* the laws of the gospel, *to* the laws of false honour, and God knows they are dreadfully at variance. Instead of forgiving his brother "seventy times seven," he will not forgive him even once. In the place of cherishing for him that charity which "thinketh no evil," he loads him with the most opprobrious epithets. Rather than do good to those who may injure him, he arms himself for their destruction. How, then, can a Christian look upon a duellist with complacency, or how can they be so inconsistent as to bestow upon them the least countenance and support?

It is proper for me here to state, that among the silly advocates for the crime in question, are to be found a few of the softer sex! It will seem to many incredible, that a tender female should so far do violence to the delicacy peculiar to her sex, as to bestow a smile of approbation on the ruffian who sheds his brother's blood. It must be admitted that the "weaker vessel" may be as silly, as ignorant, and affect to have as fashionable notions, as "the lords of the creation;" but it is generally supposed that the former shrink more sensitively from deeds of violence and bloodshed than the latter. A female duellist in principle is surely an anomaly in nature, and furnishes a character for which we have yet no appropriate name.

With regard to the general sentiment, I perceive evidence around me that more correct views of the subject in question, and of an appeal to arms in all cases, are happily gaining ground. The number of those who defend duelling is very contemptible, when compared with those who condemn it. While the public press is found to be generally correct on this point, only a very few disgraceful instances have occurred of those who have the direction of it having acted as panders to the depraved taste of fops and fools.

But to those who feel a deep interest in this subject, it will be very desirable that these enlightened views should be rendered as efficacious, and these correct feelings as permanent as possible. For this purpose, associations should be formed, with the specific design of putting down this relic of barbarism. It is in this way that we prostrate other objects of far less importance to the cause of humanity. "Union is strength;" and it is only by uniting our good efforts in many other cases that any thing truly valuable can be accomplished. The minds of men are in this way naturally led to the subject of their union; they, consequently, become more enlightened upon it; and they mutually confirm and strengthen each other's views. I could wish, therefore, that the good impression which has been recently made on well constituted minds, might not be suffered to fade away; but that a permanent good might grow out of a temporary evil; and that the formation of such associations might render the effect which has been produced on the best affections of our hearts, imperishable and immortal.

LUCUS.

The AMERICAN SENTINEL informs us that the *Mortgage Bill* was signed and returned by the Governor on the last day of the late session, and has consequently become a law. The contrary impression was generally prevalent; and, after taking some pains to ascertain the truth, we were induced to think it correct. It was certainly entertained, both here and at HARRISBURG, by gentlemen who had the best opportunities of informing themselves. But we presume the SENTINEL to be right.

The Bill varies materially from that which first passed the House of Representatives; the provisions of which we thought dangerous to judgment creditors. It secures, against the effect of sales by *renditioni* or *levari*, such mortgages only as are "prior to all other liens upon the same property, except other mortgages, ground rents, and purchase money due to the Commonwealth."

The Landlord and Tenant act makes important alterations in the law; enabling the Landlord, by a summary proceeding before two magistrates, to recover possession, even before the expiration of the lease, from a tenant who pays no rent.—*D. Chron.*

List of all the Broken Banks in the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1830

In the State of Maine
Castine Bank
Hallowell and Augusta
Kennebec
Passamaquoddy
Wiscasset

Massachusetts
Farmers' b'k at Belchertstown
Berkshire bank at Pittsfield
Essex bank at Salem

Rhode Island
Farm's & Mech's bank at Pawtuxet
Farms' Ex. b'k at Gloucester

Connecticut.
Derby bank
Eagle bank, N. H.

New York.
Franklin bank
J. Barker's Exchange bank
B'k of Columbia at Hudson
Greene Co. b'k at Catskill
Middle District b'k at Poughkeepsie
B'k of Niagara at Buffalo
Bank of Pittsburgh
Bank of Hudson
Clinton Man'g Co.
Franklin Man'g Co.
Marble Man'g Co.
Washington & Warren

New Jersey.
Franklin bank, J. C.
Hoboken b'k'g & Guaz'g Co.
Jersey bank, J. C.
Monmouth b'k at Freehold
N. J. Man'g Co. at Hoboken
Paterson bank
Protection & Lombard, J. C.
Salem & Philad. Man'g Co.
State bank at Trenton.

Pennsylvania.
Allegheny b'k at Bedford
Agricultural & Man'g. bank at Carlisle.
Bank at Brewer
Bank of Washington
City b'k at Pittsburg
Centre bank at Bellonte
Farmers & Mechanics
Bank of Fayette Co. at New Salem
Farm's & Mech's b'k of do.
Farm's & Mech's bank of Greencastle
Huntingdon bank
Harmony Institute
Juniata bank, Lewistown
Manufa. & Susqu. Trading Company
New Hope Bel Bridge Co.
Northern bank Penn. at Dauphin
Northumberland Union and Columbia at Milton
Northwestern bank at Meadville
Silver Lake Bank at Montrose
Union Bank at Uniontown
Wilkesbarre Bridge Co.
Westmoreland b'k at Greensburg
Youghiogany bank at Perrysopolis.

Delaware.
Farm's & Mechanics bank at Laurel.

Maryland
Bank of Caroline
Conococheague bank
Cumberland b'k of Alleghany
Farmers' b'k of Prince Geo's
Co. at Upper Marlborough
B'k of Somerset at Princess Anne
Somerset and Worcester at Snowhill
Union bank.

Virginia.
Monongahela Farms' Co. at Morgantown
Virginia Saline bank
Western bank of Virginia at Parkersburg.

District of Columbia.
Bank of Columbia at Washington
Franklin b'k of Alexandria
Merchants' bank of do
Georgetown Importing and Exporting Co.

North Carolina.
Fayetteville School Associa tion
Manufacturing Co. of Beattie

South Carolina.
Bank of Charlestown
Bank of Camden.

Georgia.
Augusta Bridge Co.

Alabama
Planters & Merchants bank at Huntsville.
Tombeckbee b'k at St. Stephen's.

Tennessee
Farm's and Mech's bank at Nashville
Franklin & Fayetteville b'ks
Nashville bank
Nashville Bridge Co.

Kentucky
Augusta Exporting Co.
Bank of Burlington
Do Georgetown
Do Greensburg
Do Green River
Do Greenville
Do Henderson
Do Limestone
Do Morgantown
Do New Castle
Do Owingsville
Do Stamfordsville
Do Washington
Do Versailles
Centre bank at Bardstown
Christian bank
Commercial bank
Farmers bank of Breckenridge
Farmers bank of Harrodsburg
Farmers bank of Jessamine
Farmers & Mech's bank of Shelbyville
Farmers and Mech's bank of Lexington
Farmers and Mech's bank of Logan
Farmers and Mech's bank of Springfield
Farming and Commercial B'k of Carlisle
Frankfort bank
Gingston Exporting Co.
Kentucky Exporting Co.
Newport bank
Petersburg Steam Mill Co.
Sandusky Man'g Co.
Southern bk of Kentucky
Stamford bk

Missouri.
Bank of Kentucky
Commonwealth bank of do.
Bank of Harbourseville
Bank of Columbia
Bank of Cynthiana
Bank of Mount Sterling
Farmers' b'k at Glasgow
Do. at Somerset
Indiana Man'g Co.
Kentucky Ins. Co. at Lexington
Cumberland bank of Burkesville.

Ohio.
Bank of Cincinnati
Farm's & Mech's bank of do.
Farmers and Mech's bank of Circleville
Muskingum bank of Zanesville
Ohio State B'k at Cincinnati
J. H. Piatt' Bank' ghouse do.
Bank of Norwalk
Do Muskingum
Do. Sandusky Bay
Do. Hamilton
Hamilton & Rossville Man'g Co.
Bank of West Union
Bank of Xenia,
Columbiana b'k of N. Lisbon
Commercial b'k of Lake Erie
Farm's b'k of New Salem
German b'k of Wooster
Granville bank
Jefferson Co. b'k at N. Salem
Lebanon & Miami Exporting Co.
New Philadelphia bank
Owl Creek Bank
Urbana Banking Co. Lebanon
Zanesville Canal & Man'g Co.

Indiana.
Farm's & Mech's b'k at Madison and branches
State bank at Vincennes and branches

Illinois.
Bank of Edwardsville
Bank of Illinois
State bank of Illinois.

Missouri.
B'k of Missouri at St. Louis
Bank of St. Louis
Exchange bank.

Michigan.
Detroit bank
Bank of Monroe.

CANADA.
Bank of Upper Canada at Kingston.

The following may be quoted uncertain.

Bath bank } Maine.
Winthrop bank }
Brighton bank } Mass.
Sutton bk at Wd }
Longmeville }

The deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, were 56—28 of which were of adults, and 28 children—of the above 4 were from the Alms House. 9 people of colour are included in the above.

Last Wednesday evening the vicinity of Washington Square was alarmed by most horrible shouts of "murder! murder! murder in the first degree!" They were found to proceed from a black fellow whom three stout citizens of Southwark were endeavouring to lug to jail, for having beaten and stamped upon a woman.

A copy of the review of Basil Hall's travels in the United States, has been received in Philadelphia, and will be immediately republished.

The Marine Asylum on the banks of the Schuylkill is nearly finished. The situation is one of the most pleasant in the neighbourhood of the city; and the building is in a style suitable for a national establishment. The front is of marble, with a portico of eight fluted columns. A balcony runs around each story of the building.

On Monday morning, about ten o'clock, a coloured man who was at work on Chesnut street wharf, retired to a grocery store hard by and called for a glass of wine. It was handed to him—he drank it, and instantly fell down and died, it is said, of strangulation.

The United States Circuit Court for this district commenced their session on Monday morning at the Franklin Institute. Judge Baldwin was inaugurated by the reading of his commission, after which he delivered a charge to the grand jury.

Mr. Poinsett, late American minister at Mexico, arrived in this city on Saturday last, and took rooms at the Mansion House Hotel.

A new tragedy entitled Cataline, has been prepared by a gentleman of this city. The principal character has been written in adaptation to the genius of Mr. Forrest.

The Pennsylvania canal from Middletown to Clark's ferry is now in good order. We learn, that the Susquehanna section from Northumberland down, will be filled in the course of this week.

The venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrolton, has lately conveyed to the Roman Catholic Seminary at Baltimore, 254 acres of the Manor, together with $5000 to erect a Seminary thereon, for the preparation of young men for the ecclesiastical state.

On Saturday, a counterfeit ten dollar note of Girard's bank was offered and detected at one of the other city banks. It was tolerably well executed.

The postage charged to our State Treasury, for the correspondence of members of the Legislature during the past session, amounts to sixty-eight hundred and ninety-one dollars. The highest sum, for a single member is one hundred and sixty-six dollars; the lowest, eighty-four cents.

At Savannah, on the 31st ult., there were fifty thousand bales of cotton ready for exportation; with only five ships in port.

The voters of Virginia appear to have ratified the new Constitution by a large majority.

Nineteen vessels arrived at New-York from Europe in the course of last week.

Mr. John F. Hill, Mr. Leiper, and Mr. Crosby, and Mr. S. Smith, of Chester, Pa. have received contracts for furnishing stone for the Delaware Breakwater.

Upwards of 400,000 dead letters were received at the General Post Office, at Washington, during the past year.

A letter has been received in Charleston, from a member of the Commission appointed for that purpose in Paris, stating that the remaining four-fifths of the liquidated amount of the St. Domingo claims, (one fifth having been already ordered for payment,) will certainly be paid, and advises all interested not to dispose of their claims for a nominal or trifling consideration.

Ten thousand copies of Cambreleng's report on commerce has been published by the merchants of New York.

The Episcopal Church recently consecrated at Wilmington, Delaware, is said to be the thirteenth place of public worship in that borough.

The tolls received at the office of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal during the last week amounted to $2,289—the fifth week since its opening.

"We understand," says the Miner's Journal, "a gentleman of this place has sent an order to Philadelphia to procure fifty or an hundred tents, to pitch on the Sharp Mountain, to accommodate visitors. We heartily wish him success in the undertaking, and by way of encouragement we will rent one of them, as we have not seen any thing in the shape of a bed for the last two weeks."

The editor of the Wheeling Gazette mentions having lately purchased in Pittsburg a parcel of "union linen" cotton chain and flax filling, at 25 cents per yard; it was well bleached, and about the texture of 9/0 linen. And the editor adds: "the females in my family say that it is very far superior to any imported linen they could purchase at the same price."

Washington Irving has promised an abridgment of his life of Columbus, for the Family Library.

An elderly gentleman has been arrested in Ogdensburg, New York, for sending a challenge.

A paper of the interior of New York, makes angry complaint that the fire engine of the borough "is going to destruction for want of use."

The New York city inspector reports the death of 73 persons, during the past week, viz. 20 men, 12 women, 23 boys and 18 girls; of whom 31 were under five years of age.

Cushman vs. Waddell.—An action for damages, for an assault and battery, has been tried in the United States Circuit Court, lately sitting in Trenton. The trial occupied the Court about three days. The Jury, after being out a short time, brought in a verdict of 1500 dollars for the plaintiff.

It is said that Lady Byron is about to publish a reply to certain passages of Moore's life of her late Lord.

Price has given up the lease of Drury Lane Theatre, in consequence of his losses by the establishment.

The deaths in Baltimore last week amounted to 42—males 23—females 19—of whom 14 were under five years of age.

A letter from Tampico, dated March 13th, informs the editors of the Baltimore American that a law has been passed by the Mexican Government, requiring the payment of all duties "in cash, within forty and eighty days after entry."

The Columbia (Penn.) Pioneer of the 10th instant, states that the Susquehanna river continued in fine order for the descending trade. A very large quantity of lumber had descended the river during the present season.

Letters from Smyrna, as late as the 10th of February last, state that the United States frigate Java, had been in that port for several weeks. All were well on board. Commodore Biddle and his officers were treated with much honor and kindness by the Pasha and the Turks generally. His ship was a subject of daily admiration.

It is said, in a letter from Rome, that the remains of a beautiful villa have been discovered near Gregna. It appears, from an inscription, to have belonged to Caius Bellicus, who lived in the reign of Titus.

The St. Louis Gazette states that the Fox and Sac Indians have become desirous of selling their territory to the United States. In mineral wealth, it is said to be greatly superior to that lately acquired from the Winnebagoes.

Captain Robinson, of the Charlemagne, has brought to New York three of the six Osage Indians taken to France from New Orleans, about three years ago, by one Delaunay, to be exhibited for profit. The other three were sent out, last summer, by Mr. Barnet; but two of them died on the passage. They have suffered much from sickness and want.

A town meeting held at Salem on Friday evening, in consequence of the recent murder, was attended by two thousand persons. Committees of vigilance were appointed, with power to search every house, and interrogate every person. Suspicion has fallen on a felon, formerly imprisoned at Charlestown, but now at large. The surgeons believe that two persons stabbed the deceased.

According to the Washington Journal and Intelligencer, the Senate, on Monday, by a majority of three or four votes, confirmed the nomination of David Henshaw, as Collector of Boston; and, by a majority of one, that of D. S. Carr, to be naval officer at Baltimore. That of Isaac Hill, to be second Comptroller of the Treasury, was rejected; 33 to 15.

MR. FORREST is now performing at Albany with great success. He is soon expected in Baltimore.

On Monday last it was resolved by the authorities in the town of Newbury, Mass. not to grant any licenses to sell spirituous liquors.

The report of 25 United States' soldiers having deserted and gone over to Canada, is contradicted by the commanding officer at Sackett's Harbor.

It is said that arrangements are to be made, by which the mail will be carried from New York to New Orleans in ten days.

A merchant in Gwinett county, Geo. recently bought one hundred and twelve dozen spades in Charleston, S. C. for the use of the gold diggers in Habersham!

There are in New Hampshire 10 newspapers, 20 banks and a branch of the U. S. Bank, 1 college, 38 academies, 232 lawyers, and 1483 justices of the peace.

An Academy, on the plan of Capt. Partridge, has been opened at Fayetteville, N. C. by Mr. Ransom.

A Tunnel is to be made through Sharp Mountain, near Mount Carbon.

Porter, the mail robber, who was taken from Pennsylvania to Baltimore is represented as a desperate fellow, quite unaffected at his apprehension and the prospect of punishment.

The Female Bunker Hill Association at Boston a few days since acknowleged the receipt of $100, from an unknown hand, in aid of the Fund for the Bunker Hill Monument.

A Branch of the United States Bank has been established at Burlington, Vt. of which Heman Allen, late minister to Chili, is appointed President.

Mr. Rhind, our consul for Odessa, arrived at Smyrna previous to Feb. 15, and proceeded for Constantinople.

At Savannah, on the 6th, Mrs. Hamblin was to give an entertainment, consisting of scenes from half a dozen plays, in which the lady was to be assisted exclusively by gentlemen volunteers.

A late act of Assembly requires that no tavern licenses shall be granted without the recommendation of at least twelve reputable citizens of the ward, township, or borough;—as if the recommendations were of any value except to shield the licenser.

The excitement in relation to the cold-blooded assassination of Mr. White in Salem, Mass. has not abated as yet; neither have any circumstances been developed to lead to a detection of the murderer; or to the motive which impelled him to the deed. The general alarm, anxious consultation, and suspension of business in the vicinity of the town was probably never equalled by any event in that place.

A speedy and certain remedy for chilblains is chalk, dipped in vinegar. Dip a piece of chalk in vinegar, and rub it gently over the surface of the chilblain.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Holmes's resolutions, calling on the Postmaster General for certain information, having been modified so as to apply also to his predecessor, were agreed to *nem. con.* The bill to establish the office of Surgeon General to the Navy, was ordered to a third reading, by yeas and nays, 36 to 6.

In the House of Representatives, no quorum appeared for some time after the hour of meeting, and a motion for a call of the House was negatived. The bills ordered to a third reading on Friday, were passed, except that for paying four hundred and seventy five dollars to John Teel, for extra services in the revolutionary war. This was rejected.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, a resolution was offered by Mr. Hendricks, and agreed to, instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to open a road in Arkansas. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of expenditures in 1828 and 1829, was communicated, and ordered to be printed; and the same order was taken in regard to a letter from the same officer, giving a statement of receipts and expenditures from March 4, 1789 to December 31, 1828; of balances of money in the Treasury at the close of each year; and of appropriations, &c. Several petitions and memorials were read and referred, and others reported on, and some bills were passed, among which was one establishing the office of Surgeon General of the Navy. The bill to re organize the office of the Attorney General, and to erect it into an Executive Department, was, after considerable debate, ordered to lie on the table; and the discussion on the Indian question was resumed, but not concluded.

In the House of Representatives several reports were made in private cases by the Committee on Military Pensions; and the committee on Private Land Claims was discharged from the further consideration of John Laveak's case, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill from the Senate concerning the mail road between Louisville and St. Louis, was reported by Mr. Letcher, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, without amendment.—A report was made by Mr. M'Duffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, concerning so much of the President's Message as related to the Bank of the United States. A discussion took place on the subject of reducing the number of officers in the Army. Several bills from the Senate were received; and a bill amending the act for the benefit of the Kentucky Asylum, for teaching the Deaf and Dumb, was passed.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday Mr. MCDUFFIE, from the Committee of Ways and Means, presented a report on the subject of the National Currency, of which ten thousand copies were ordered to be printed. The NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER warmly commends the composition of this document; and adds:—"The Committee have taken every point of the question, evading nothing, shrinking from no difficulty, avoiding no responsibility. The report examines the question concerning a National Bank, as presented by the President's message, under three great general heads, or divisions, viz.—First, the power of the Government to establish a Bank as an agent for the correct and proper administration of the financial concerns of the country: Secondly, the expediency of establishing, with that view, such an institution as the present Bank of the United States: and thirdly, the expediency of substituting, for such a Bank, a National Government Bank, as proposed in the Message of the President. Each of these points is very fully and conclusively argued in the report. The decision of the Committee is unequivocally in the affirmative, on the two first of these questions, and as decidedly in the negative on the third. The various objections to a Government Bank, as a financial measure, are perspicuously stated, and the climax of the objections to it is presented in terms which we quote from report, that they may speak for themselves as follows:—'But the inevitable tendency of a Government Bank to involve the country in a paper system, is not, in the opinion of the Committee, the greatest objection. The powerful—and, in the hands of a bad administration, the irresistible and corrupting influence which it would exercise over the elections of the country, constitutes an objection more imposing than all the others united. No matter by what means an administration might get into power, with such a tremendous engine in their hands it would be almost impossible to displace them without some miraculous interposition of Providence."

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The Post Master General has made a communication to the House of Representatives in accordance with a resolution of that body, in which he states that no office can be dispensed with, nor expenses retrenched, in that Department, without injury to the public service. A brief review of the extraordinary enlargement and increase of the establishment throughout the Union, will show that a corresponding enlargement of its means of business at the seat of Government, is rendered indispensable to the discharge of its duties, and essential to the interests of the country.

There were	Post Offices.	Revenue.	Miles of Post roads.	Clerks.	Salaries by law.
In 1790	75	$37,935	1,875		
1795	453	160,620	13,207	4	$2,000
1800	903	280,804	20,817	7	4,250
1805	1,558	421,373	31,076	9	9,150
1810	2,300	551,684	36,406	12	12,350
1815	3,006	1,043,065	43,748	15	16,580
1820	4,500	1,111,927	72,492	21½	22,700
1825	5,667	1,306,525	94,052	27	28,300
1827				33	34,700
1829	8,004	1,707,418	115,000	38½	39,700
		From 1818.		From 1828.	

It is stated in the Village Record, that Jesse Pugh, of Chester county, Pa. obtained last harvest from 6 1-2 acres of land, 207 dozen of wheat, which yielded two hundred and three bushels. This comparative good crop is mentioned as the result of lime and manure on a soil naturally thin and unproductive; it being supposed by the grower that the adjoining ground without such appliances, would not yield 5 bushels to the acre.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 5.—We learn from a gentleman who came in the Paragon from the Wabash, that such is the astonishing growth and improvement of that country, and the consequent increase of its Commerce, that in *two* days they passed *one hundred and eighty* large flat bottomed boats, fully laden with the produce of the country, on their way to New Orleans. This number was independent of those they passed in the night, and of those laying at the banks and at the mouths of inlets. The Paragon ascends the river nearly 40 miles above Lafayette.

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.—We have the pleasure to announce the arrival yesterday morning at Philadelphia of one hundred and thirty tons of coal, being the first shipment of the season from Mauch Chunk. The Lehigh canal is in fine order, and business will proceed with its accustomed regularity. Lehigh coal is in much demand, the Company not having had a ton on hand for several months.—*Phil. Gaz.*

A tornado of unexampled violence passed over a strip of country not more than half a mile in width, in the State of Ohio, on the 22d March. Fourteen houses, two churches, besides several barns, stables, shops, &c., were blown to pieces. In Peters township, Mr. James Armstrong and his son were killed, and every other member of his family wounded, some of them dangerously. Several other persons were injured in some of the other houses. At Urbana, three or four children were crushed to death by the falling ruins. Near Meansville, Va. the storm raged with fury. A great number of negro cabins, tobacco barns, stables, &c. were raised from their foundations, and the porches, roofs, chimneys, &c. of the larger buildings blown off. Three negroes were killed. The damage done to orchards, fences, and other property, not enumerated above, was immense.

Another mail is now carried between this place and Philadelphia—it arrives at 11 o'clock and departs at 2. This makes the third line of stages between the two places, which are very frequently found inadequate to convey all the passengers. One evening last week six stages arrived from Philadelphia, containing upwards of sixty passengers.—*Miners' Jour.*

The editor of the Darien (Geo.) Phenix thus phlegmatically notices the dissolution of his own journal. He writes under date of the first of April:—

"Died, to-day, after an existence of not quite fifteen months, the Darien Phenix. Consumption, inherited from its ancestor, the Darien Gazette, may perhaps be assigned as one of the remote causes of its death, but the proximate agent was undoubtedly starvation; for, with the appetite of the consumant, it had scarcely pabulum enough to subsist a swallow. Yet neither hunger nor disease could subdue its spirit or damp its cheerfulness. To the last, it forebore complaint, and gave up the ghost laughing at the pale messenger of destruction. By borrowing from Pope, an epitaph is appended:—

"How cursed or lauded once, avails thee not—
By whom conducted or by whom begot:
A heap [illegible] all remains of thee—
'Tis all thou art, and all thou e'er will be."

Under the head of "Bank robbery, number 5, the Kentucky Commonator of the 30th ult. gives information that the Branch of the Commonwealth Bank located at Harrodsburgh, was entered, by means of false keys, one night during the previous week, and all the money it contained carried off, except about 5 dollars in change. How much was not known, as the Cashier was absent, but the amount is supposed to have been 'several thousand dollars.' They manage these things in a curious way in that region of the 'far west.' The Commentator says, the Cashier was absent; the person engaged by him to sleep in the Bank was also absent, and no person in town knew how much money there was in the Bank.

The same paper mentions that the trial of Charles L. Harrison, late Cashier of the Louisville Branch, on a charge of robbing that Branch of the Bank, was then progressing at Louisville. It is stated on verbal information from Louisville, as a fact elicited during the trial, that, of the $25,000 alleged to have been *abstracted* on that occasion, not more than ten thousand remained in the Bank the day before the robbery; the rest having somehow *vanished* before that time.

An attempt was made on the night of the 15th of March, to rob the Vincennes mail, a short distance above Hindoston, Ia. The rider was struck with a club—the blow injured his face, but did not bring him from the horse he was riding. It is said there were three fellows in the gang, and that they succeeded in getting hold of the reins of the drove horse, as well as those of the horse on which the carrier rode, at the same instant. The blow received by the rider frightened both horses, and they broke loose from the ruffians before they could get possession of the mail or the rider. This is supposed to be the first attempt to rob the mail that was ever made in Indiana.—*Herald.*

Some evil disposed person or persons set fire to the timber on the Broad Mountain, which continued its ravages the greater part of the present week, and consumed and injured several thousand dollars worth of timber. It is truly deplorable that individuals exist capable of committing depredations of this nature in a section of country where timber is becoming in such great demand. We hope the perpetrator or perpetrators may soon be ferretted out, and that portion of punishment meted to them they so richly deserve.—*Miners' Jour.*

Boston, April 10.—A man by the name of Plummer Hays, belonging to Danvers, was arrested on Wednesday charged with the forgery of a note of hand for $800, and getting it discounted at the Exchange bank, in this town.—We understand that he pleaded guilty to the complaint, and was ordered for trial at the Supreme Court, to sit on the 27th instant, at Ipswich. He is a journeyman tanner or courier, and has a family. About half the money has been recovered.

Richmond, April 5.—We have seen a letter from Fincastle, Botetourt county, Va., of the 31st of March, which says: 'We have committed to jail, for trial, a fellow calling himself Samuel Davis Spencer, for forgery. More than $3,000 of base paper on the bank of Virginia and the Farmers' bank, were found in his saddle bags, with ink and plates. He was arrested by the exertions of James Harvey, without warrant, and at considerable risk—the fellow being armed with pistol and dirk." The writer suggests whether policy, as well as justice, should not induce the Banks to reward the exertions of Mr. Harvey, the young person who fought so manfully in their cause. He mentions other reasons for the adoption of this course, which it would be inexpedient at this time to lay before public.

RENEW YOUR POLICIES!—The Fredericktown Herald in mentioning the prompt payment, by the Baltimore Insurance Company, of the amount of damage sustained by the recent fire in Mr. Talbott's Hotel of that city, takes occasion to enlarge a little on the prudence and good policy of effecting insurance on property. Premising that the utmost vigilance may not be able to avert the evil to be dreaded, the Herald truly adds:—"*The safest course is to insure;* and we would invite all to do so without delay, especially such as have all, or the greater portion of their property on one spot. One night, nay, one hour, may reduce them from comfort and plenty to poverty and wretchedness, without insurance; but with it they are safe."

Mobile, March 25.—It is impossible at the present moment to ship a single bale of cotton from this port, except to New Orleans by the packets, for want of vessels. There are now on hand, about 20,000 bales cotton, and there are yet to be brought into the market, from 20,000 to 30,000 bales more. This is a condition of things we believe unprecedented in the commercial annals of this city.

New Orleans, March 19.—Our readers will recollect that about three weeks ago a negro man named Zac was executed in the parish of E. Baton Rouge, for the cold-blooded murder of of his master, Mr. J Whitten. The negro possessed a keen, shrewd understanding, and an indomitable spirit. Formerly he was of a religious turn of mind, but had relaxed or backslidedas the saying is. The approach of death and the counsels of two ministers of the gospel who had attended him during his confinement, awakened the dormant principles of his faith. On his going to the gibbet (for execution 30 miles from the prison,) he voluntarily made a confession to a gentleman of strict veracity, who was one of the troop of horse selected as a guard, that he, with several negroes of the vicinage had, not long before the murder of his master, decided on killing all the whites. Their fiat was out, but they had not determined on the day when it should be executed. Those who know the character of Zac placed the strictest reliance in the truth of his confession.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES.

Tuscaloosa, March 12.—The people of Shelby county have been put in considerable commotion by the dread of Indian hostilities. One man has been cruelly beaten; the agent of the U. States has been bound and carried off; the public property has been seized and a part of it consumed; the Indians are assembled and armed and do not give any satisfaction to the whites as to their designs. These are the most prominent features in the aspect of affairs in the nation. A whole regiment of the whites has been called out, but there being no immediate use for so large a force, most of them have betaken themselves to their homes. Great alarm pervades the people of the frontier. There is a great scarcity of arms. We understand that to a regiment of eight hundred men, there is but two hundred guns. One hundred and twenty-five muskets, &c. have been applied for, obtained from the state arsenal at this place Col. Lawler, of Shelby county. Notwithstanding this warlike preparation we do not anticipate much danger or bloodshed. It is well, however, to prepare for war in time of peace; such precautionary steps as have been taken not indispensable, are not censurable.

We copy from the Sumpter, S. C. Gazette, the following remarkable instance of sudden death:—"The venerable Mr. Robert Coleman, an old leader of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Camden, after having exhorted his class, in animation, and prayed with his accustomed fervency, was, with his fellow worshippers, in the act of singing a hymn, when he suddenly sat down, and in twenty minutes was called from Time to Eternity. How solemn the lesson! How awful the warning."

WELLAND CANAL.—This new channel for navigation will be open by the 15th of May. Vessels not exceeding 7 1-2 feet draught of water, and 21 feet extreme breadth, will meet with no obstruction. The toll on each vessel not exceeding fifty tons, from Lake Ontario, is fixed at $2 50. The cost of transportation by this route it is said will be far less than any other, either to New York, via Oswego—or Montreal by Prescot.

HOW TO GROW POTATOES.—A Frenchman placed a half a dozen potatoes at the bottom of a cask, upon a layer of sand and earth three or four inches thick; when the tops had risen a few inches, he beat them down and covered them four or five inches deep with the same mixture. He continued this operation until the cask was full. Six or seven months later, upon emptying the vessel, which stood in a court-yard, he found that the half dozen potatoes had produced an enormous quantity of new ones, from the portions of the mother potatoes which had been successively laid down and covered.

The [illegible] Post

PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 183[illegible]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The conclusion of the tale called "[illegible] Mayerfield and Clara Ismeans," by Mrs. [illegible]croft, has been received. It will be published as early as possible.

A tale, by Lambert A. Wilmer, and two others entitled "A tale of the darker ages," "Mad Dick;" and a third, signed "Clarence," will meet with early attention.

The piece signed "E," is under consideration; its length is the only objection.

The verses signed "Cordelia," and "The Bard,"—probably, next week.

The extract from Moore's Life of Byron, entitled "Affairs of honor,"—will meet with attention.

The poems entitled "Evening," and "Twilight," will meet with as much favour as possible.

"Theresa's communication is quite original, but not very correct. She will please excuse us for the present."

We suspect "H. G. R.'s" communication not original.

We have received many Rebuses, &c., some of which are truly enigmatical—would require the labours of the Sphinx for solution. We would here remark, that brevity of expression, arising from incorrectness is no recommendation even to an enigma—pieces, moreover, should possess the merit of brevity—and the solutions must always accompany them, else they will not be inserted.

To those correspondents who have been writing, and are careful in preparing their pieces, we return our acknowledgments.—Such communications will always be acceptable.

During this week the society of Friends held their yearly meeting. We understand was generally well attended by the members of Friends, and a large number of ministers from various parts of the country—houses on Cherry and Green streets were much crowded—they are barely adequate to the accomodation of the society. The house for worship, particularly on Sunday—both houses, were filled to overflowing—crowd at Cherry street was so excessive as to fill the yard as well as the school room, during the time of service—many had retired from inability to get within hearing distance. The concerns of the society have been conducted we understand with much unanimity and fellow-feeling, and many good and important testimonies maintained in christian forbearance.

On Monday next the society of Friends, by the name of "Orthodox" commence session at Arch Street House.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer in this city, has just been occupied with the case of William Clark, for the murder of [illegible] December last. It appears by the evidence that the prisoner and his wife were both addicted to intemperate drinking; that having got home some liquor, which, as usual, they soon already intoxicated, his wife put it away and locked up. He wanted another drink, and refused the key, and a quarrel was the consequence. Some of the witnesses heard her cry out 'O, William, don't hurt me—don't; and a few minutes after the prisoner said in a tone of crying, 'she's dead, Rosana's dead.' When the neighbors came in they found the body of the deceased with all the clothes burnt off, and the flesh roasted and cracked in several places on the whole of her body. The tongue was partly bitten by the teeth, and her mouth filled with blood. The prisoner was found at this time sitting on the side of the bed, near, prostrate.

Mr. Ashmead made an ingenious defence for the prisoner, and argued that the evidence was circumstantial, and not positive proof.

After the Attorney General had addressed the jury, JUDGE KING summed up the evidence in a very lucid and satisfactory manner. He told the jury, as men, he said, of correct feeling and humanity, to decide in a case like this, involving life or death, could not but feel the importance of the situation in which he was placed—that juries have nothing to do with the consequences arising from crime.

... This was a dangerous course, as re... the administration of justice and the ...

...honour defined the legal crime of mur... all its gradations, and read various ex... shewing wherein the ameliorated laws ...sylvania differ from those of England. ...the case the evidence was altogether of a ...stantial kind. The counsel for the pri... had urged that every thing should be ...ved, and nothing presumed. Not so; in every ...e of silence from the highest to the lowest, ...stantial evidence sufficient to convince ...honest mind is sufficient, and a combination ...concurring circumstances is as good as abso... proof. The learned judge could not, tak... the whole of this case into consideration, ...ssible it to his understanding or his judgment, ...sider the prisoner guilty of any crime at ...ssible it be murder of the first degree. No ...her guilty of murder in the first degree or ...s innocent man. The jury had heard the ...ence; it was for them to determine.

...e jury retired at a quarter past nine ...ck, and at ten returned into court where the ...r was waiting, with a verdict GUILTY OF ...DER IN THE SECOND DEGREE!

...The prisoner is a man of about the middle ...ght, strongly made, and about 30 years of ...e. He was perfectly unmoved during the ...ale of the horrid detail, which lasted the ...e day. Not the slightest symptom of feel... of any kind was expressed by him from ...t to last.

The following is from a country paper, ac... panied with a few remarks, in which the ...r indulges himself in revenge for the impo... that he has suffered in advertising for the ...ving gentleman.

"*Wholesale.*—Mr McBain of Philadelphia, ...ossess 100,000 acres of land, and 500 brick ...ilding houses for sale, $75,000 to loan, and ...ants to purchase a few farms."

...We have been among the numbers selected by ...r McBain to disseminate his hyperboles, and ...experimentally sympathize with those edi... who have given credence to their author.—... McBain never had, and we *guess* never will ...e much property or cash to dispose of—a ...y of the latter, in liquidation of our claims ...ld be acceptable!

The presentment by the Grand Jury to the ...yor's Court of this city, among other items ...ains a charge against the magistrates, *en ...sse*, of perverting the course of justice and ...using the privileges of their office by com... idle and disorderly persons for an unrea... able length of time—and indeed of neglect... those persons entirely, when they are una... to discharge the magistrate's fees. In an... r to the accusation, a writer, who signs him... "A Philadelphian," has addressed a letter ...the Foreman and Secretary of the above-men... Inquest. In this letter the "Philadel... n" makes some severe animadversions on ...*discriminate* censure passed on the ma... ...ates, and believes that no such abuses ex... in the city—or, that they do not exist to an ...t to justify such a presentment. The ju... ...tion of the magistrates in the city, he ...ys is too circumscribed, and their conduct ...much exposed to public observation, to ad... of such abuses of power without exposing ...f to immediate detection. And this, he sup... s, even without any extraneous considera... would effectually prevent conduct so gross... reprehensible.

SUNDAY MAILS.—We have received a pam... let on this subject, containing some very co... arguments on the propriety as well as ex... ency of continuing the Sunday mails. It is ...ed as much may be said on both sides of this ...stion, but a perusal of the little work before ...s is convincing to those whose prejudices ...e particularly obstinate.

...Justice in a Pittsburgh paper, a "retort ...urteous" of the Philological Institute upon the ...ublic" for what it conceives the uncourteous ...ption of its elaborate disquisitions. The ...ditor attributes our neglect to publish their lu... ...ons to resentment for their declining the ...ble patronage of the Casket. Never were ...learned philologists more mistaken! The ...ditor's serious subscriber or the loss of an old ...per is every day occurrence to which we ...re accustomed, and by no means a sufficient ...use to warp our judgment on works of merit. ...Whatever charge can be alleged by the fastidi... ...s we are content to let it pass uncontradicted, ...rather than implicate so learned a body.

...The city of New York has been thrown into ...a fit of despondency by a memorial to the coun... ...ncil asking for reform. The expenses of the ...rporation are represented as enormous, and ...some of its administration as cases of com... ...t, requiring immediate remedy. Its annu... ...expenditure is upwards of a million, while that ...of Philadelphia is only about three hundred thou... ...sand dollars. The memorialists contrast this ...enormous expenditure with the superior ad... ...ntages of Philadelphia, and arrive at conclu... ...s mortifying in the highest degree to New ...rk, so far behind in manufactures, in the flou... ...rishing condition of its population, in the sup... ...rior state and of marketing, and yet burthen ...d with heavy taxes, and extravagant expendi... ...s which render its population restless, dis... ...ted and dissatisfied. But the most singular ...of the representation is, in the estimate of ...family expenditures of the poor, and which ...illustrates the fact that the poor man eats ...dear as the rich man! This is called a tax ...the poor for marketing, and goes to prove ...at a capital of $1000 pays as much of the ...ct tax as a capital of $ 100,000, because it ...has some how or other discovered, that a ...y family of five able bodied mechanics, con... ...s as much provision in a week as the same ...ber of any other profession. This is call... ...a fact appalling to the cause of justice and ...rality," and of which the memorialists com...

...atrocious murder has been committed in ... (Mass.) upon one of their most respect... ...sens, Joseph White, Esq. by some per... ...known. The deceased is described as ...n citizen of considerable wealth, which it ...ed was the inducement to the perpetra... ...the foul deed. He was quietly reposing ...The assassin entered his chamber some ...during the night. The only persons who ...in the house with the deceased were two ...—one of them going out into the yard ...morning, observed a back parlor window to ...; and, on going to Mr. White's chamber ...no information, found him dead. His ...s shockingly wounded and covered with ...Information was immediately given to ...s and neighbours, and the whole town ...s thrown into complete uproar. On ex... ...ing the wounds, it was found that the skul... bone was fractured, extending round the head and down towards the cheek. Under the left breast, and immediately in the region of the heart, were six or seven stabs, and a little further round the same side as many more. The excitement produced through the town is general, and the Governor, as soon as informed of it, came forward to lend the aid of the Commonwealth to the exertions of the Police, in order to bring the perpetrators to justice.

We understand a young man, a relation of the deceased, who had been apprehended on suspicion, has been honorably acquitted from all participation in the crime.

We have been gratified this week by a visit to the new cosmorama of Mr. Dreer, at 186, South 11th street. The transparencies and views of the principal European cities are interesting and handsome, and if we may judge of their correctness, by that of Fairmount, are true to the original. We are informed they are all the drawings of a traveller, taken on the spot. The animals, birds, and insects, are exceedingly well preserved, and beautiful specimens. The enterprise of the proprietor of the infant museum is deserving the encouragement of the public.

FRENCH EXPEDITION AGAINST ALGIERS.

French papers teem with conjectures in the event of an Algerine war. By the latest advices it appears that preparations are making in the harbour of Toulon for equipping a fleet to carry on the war with vigor. A writer in a French paper says that, previous to taking Algiers, the question of giving it a new name is agitated; and that it is proposed to call it *Carlopolis*, in honor of the King. He sagely advises, that it be taken first, and named afterwards.

The Vice Admiral Duperres is named as commander-in-chief of the naval forces and has the special command of the vanguard. M. Rosemal is to command the rear division, and M. Rousen that of the centre. M. Hagan will superintend the bombarding flotilla. The land forces will not exceed 30,000 men, much reliance being placed on the co-operation of the navy.

The object of France is to make a bold push for conquest, and to rival the Russians and their brilliant successes upon Turkey, by dictating in their turn to the Empire of Morocco. The conquest of Algiers, it is supposed, will preserve the balance of power, and enable France to compete *with Russia*. These may perhaps be mere notices; but one thing is certain, that an attack upon Algiers is a difficult game, which few have ever played with success, and in which there are more kicks than coppers. We subjoin a few instances by way of remembrance:—

Charles V. made a descent upon Algiers with 10,000 musketeers, 2000 cavalry, 3000 volunteers, the greater part veterans, and a fleet of 70 galleys, and 200 large and 100 small armed vessels. He set sail the 15th of October, 1841, and after a dangerous voyage of 8 days, appeared before Algiers. Hassan had only a garrison of 800 Janissaries, and from 5 to 6000 Moors, natives and refugees from Granada. The difficulty of climbing the heights of the shore, of crossing the sands, of moving and transporting heavy pieces of artillery; the damp nights and want of shelter, the storms that the besiegers were obliged to weather, and by which some of the vessels were stranded, altogether assisted the valour of Hassan, and threw the Christian invaders into such perilous straits, that he forced them to betake to their ships in seven days, leaving on the shore the wrecks of 15 galleys, 150 transport ships, 8000 carcasses of the drowned, and the loss of an equal number by famine, fatigue and the Musaulman sabre.

Another Spanish expedition took place in June, 1775, under rear-admiral Castejon and general O'Reilly. It consisted of 6 ships of the line, 14 frigates, 24 bomb ships and transports; and 22,000 infantry, and 11,000 cavalry. In twenty-four hours they arrived before Algiers, but effected a landing with great difficulty. After several unsuccessful and bloody attempts to penetrate inland, they were obliged to fly to their ships in great disorder. The cavalry took fright at the camels of the Arabs, and retreated upon the infantry. The Spaniards lost 600 killed, and left behind 1800 wounded.

The advantages gained by Du Quesne, by the bombardment of Algiers, were very temporary. The attacks of Decatur, in 1815, were much more to the purpose. He obtained a treaty from the Dey, abolishing his piratical depredations on the American flag.

The next descent was that of the English in 1816. Lord Exmouth was just on the point of retiring, unable to effect any thing more than the destruction of the Algerine shipping, when the Day became alarmed by the mutiny of the inhabitants. Had the Dey held out another four and twenty hours, the English fleet would have been obliged to retire unsatisfied. The low batteries of the port being bomb-proof, and well served with gunners, they had already succeeded, when the Day consented to enter into negotiations, to cripple entirely one three-decker, one 74, one 60 gun frigate, and two of 44 guns.

We have given a careful examination to the seventh improved edition of Smiley's "Easy Introduction to the study of Geography," and the "New Atlas," which accompanies it. The work appears to be a judicious compend of all that is necessary as an introductory book, arrayed in an order at once perspicuous and natural, contains numerous cuts intended to direct the attention of the learner to some of the most striking peculiarities in each of the countries described, or to illustrate the local Geography of places possessing more than ordinary interest, which give an increased value to the work; especially the maps of the principal cities, with their environs, in the United States, which will be found to possess great interest as well as practical utility. The "New Atlas" appears to be executed with great care, embraces all the new improvements and discoveries, is engraved in a handsome style, and presents an appearance superior to any work of the kind which has come under notice. H. S. Tanner, Esq. the distinguished Geographer, highly recommends the work and observes that "it cannot fail to meet the approbation of all who are sufficiently familiar with the wants of the Geographical student to appreciate a work so well calculated to diminish the labor of both teacher and pupil. We understand that the work has already a very extensive sale in every part of the United States, which will doubtless be much increased by the improvents made to this edition. It would give us pleasure to see all the youth of our country in possession of a work which contains so large a portion of information in so small a space.

Among the Memorabilia of the late English Opera House, it may be mentioned, that in the year 1799, it was the place where Mr. Winsor first exhibited specimens of the use and effect of gas, which has since become so magnificent a street light, but of which most of his audience were then incredulous.

Latest from England.

The ship JOSEPHINE has arrived at NEW YORK, in sixteen days from BELFAST, bringing LIVERPOOL papers of the 25th of March, with LONDON dates of the 23d. We are indebted to the NEW YORK papers for a few extracts.

The ENGLISH Chancellor of the Exchequer has estimated the revenue, for the ensuing year, at 50,430,000*l.* and the expenditure at 47,812,000; of which, 26,670,000 will be required by the national debt, and 16,580,000, by the navy, army, ordnance, and miscellaneous expenses.—An additional duty on spirits is to increase the surplus of revenue to three millions. Mr. A. BARING asserted that all measures for reducing the debt, and for sustaining the public credit, had failed; and that the hope of a surplus was visionary. The proposition to reduce the four per cents he denounced as both unjust and impolitic.

The TIMES, of the 15th, has these remarks:—"Last evening the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his statement of the views and intentions of the government with regard to the finances of the year. His plans of reduction and retrenchment were anticipated with so much anxiety, that it was advisable to satisfy the public mind within the shortest delay possible. Extravagant expectations of impossible relief are thus prevented on the one hand; and on the other, the unfounded suspicions entertained that government meant to do nothing are removed. The chief feature in the financial plan of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the abolition of beer duty, of the leather duty, and of the duty on cider. The revenue arising from the first, he calculated in round numbers at 5,000,000*l.*, (though last year it amounted to 5,200,000*l.*) the second at 3,500,000*l.*, and the last at 25,000*l.*; making a round numbers, of 3,400,000*l.* In looking out for the means of relieving the public, two plans occurred to the Right Honourable Gentleman, each of which was examined with mature deliberation. In the first place, as the lower classes, connected with agriculture and manufactures, were suffering peculiar pressure, his Majesty's government had considered whether it might not be advisable to substitute for taxes which affected them, a species of tax to be imposed on others, more able to support the burden. This project would merely shift the pressure from one part of the community to another. A property tax would have effected this purpose, and therefore, such a tax had been under the consideration of his Majesty's government, though the idea of it had been afterwards abandoned. A tolerable judgment may be formed of the mixture of vexation and improvidence which has been suffered to prevail in the management of our financial system, from the statement that the revenue would lose about 3,400,000*l.*; but the country would be thereby relieved of expense to the amount of not less than 5,000,000*l.* Is it possible to paint a more faithful picture of our administrative part of the finances? There are, undoubtedly, other taxes which we would like to have seen the Chancellor of the Exchequer throw into the same scale with those on beer and leather. Materials for building-means of cleanliness—candle light and fuel—ought to be scrupulously spared, and spared on the same principle on which Mr. Goulburn justified his selection of the two first mentioned duties, that is to say, their pressure on the poor. Timber, bricks, and tiles—tallow, soap and candles, (soap and candles being like houses and windows, taxed twice over, in the raw material and manufactured state,) coals likewise, are all impolitic and oppressive subjects of taxation. They produce little to the treasury and wring a great deal from the people, and invade the very sanctuaries of a poor man's existence in the health and comfort of his family.

In a letter dated March 17, the correspondent of the LONDON SUN thus notices the proceedings of the French Chamber of Deputies:—

"At the division last night in the Chamber of Deputies there were 404 members present, 221 of whom voted for the address as prepared by the Committee, 181 voted with the Ministry against it, and the remaining two, Messrs. Allent and Bacot de Romans, being Counsellors of State, declined to vote. The majority against Ministers is therefore exactly forty. What may be the result of this proceeding it is extremely difficult to say. Before this trial of strength the Ministerial calculation is said to have been that there were 285 Deputies unfriendly to the existing order of things, that there were 240 who would vote an address decidedly hostile to the Ministry, but that not more than 198 would go so far as to refuse the budget, and the general impression appears to be that any hint more gentle than the absolute refusal of the supplies, will be totally disregarded by the party in power. Some say that the deputation appointed to present the address will not be received at the Tuileries; and, in confirmation of this idea, it is stated, that when the deputies were about to proceed last night to the appointment of the deputation, the Prince de Polignac allowed an expression to escape him in which this resolution was plainly intimated. Should this statement be well founded, an immediate dissolution may be expected, and there are many well-informed individuals who think it likely to appear in the course of the day.

"In the Ministerial minority last night there were forty individuals belonging to the right centre, who are known to be influenced by Messrs. Martignac and de Halleyme; and it is with many matter of surprise that after the deduction of this party, the majority should be so great as it has proved to be. Had the address been more gently expressed, the minority would probably have been less than it is by these forty votes; but the committee entrusted with its preparation are understood to have preferred a strong address with a small majority, rather than a weak address with a large majority. Many of the Opposition Members complain, with some show of reason, of the etiquette observed in communicating the report of the Committee to the Ministers, and their adherents, two days before the debate, who were thus enabled to prepare themselves to oppose it, while the Opposition Members knew nothing of its contents until it was read by the President at the commencement of the discussion. The liberal party, however, are evidently strong enough to spare this advantage. If it were not a question of numbers rather than of argument such reasoning as that of M. Berryer, the great oracle of the *cote droite*, might be safely disregarded. He gravely contends that the object of the address being to procure the dismissal of the Ministry, it infers an insult to the royal authority, inasmuch as it accuses the King of having made a bad choice! The framers of the address appear to have anticipated this line of argument, as it does not seem to contain any direct application for the dismissal of the Ministry, but only a declaration that his Majesty's servants do not possess the confidence of the representatives of the people; and M. Benjamin Constant is reported to have said—'We usurp nothing; the King remains in possession of his right to dissolve the Chambers, and to pronounce between us and the Ministry.'"

When the Deputies met on the 19th, the Minister of the Interior appeared, and delivered to the President a Royal Ordonnance, proroguing the Chambers to the first of September. After this had been read the President said:—

"Gentlemen, according to the term of the law, the Chamber must instantly separate.

Upon uttering these words, the President left the Chair. Cries of *Vive le Roi!* immediately proceeded from the extreme *Droite* and were repeated upon the benches of the *Droite*, the centre *Droite*, and a part of the *centre Gauche*." The Deputies of the *Droite* waved their hats and clapped their hands; the *Gauche* maintained silence, and several Hon. Deputies laughed on seeing the agitation of those opposite to them.

The shout of *Vive le Roi* having died away, several Deputies of the *Gauche* exclaimed *Vive la Charte!* upon which those of the *Droite* drowned their voices with reiterated cries of *Vive le Roi!*

A gentleman about 40 years of age, and wearing an order, who was in one of the *Tribunes Reserves* above the *Cote Droite*, leaned over, and said in a distinct voice,—*Messieurs, Vive le Roi et la Charte!*

M. De Lapine exclaimed, *A bas la Tribune!* This exclamation gave rise to some remonstrances, but the Members separated, and the galleries were cleared without difficulty.

As the Hon. Deputies left the House, they were surrounded by numerous enquirers, all anxious to learn the result of the Sitting.

The Chamber of Peers likewise assembled at one o'clock. After the minutes of the last sitting had been read and adopted, the Prince de Polignac delivered to the Chancellor the Royal Proclamation, which the latter read, and the Chamber immediately separated.

* The right, meaning the administration party; the centre consists of the moderate party, and the *gauche* (the opposition) or left, has also its moderate members. This will make the terms in the above paragraph intelligible to those who do not understand them.

LONDON, March 7th.—The rumour that a minister is shortly to be sent to Portugal is without foundation. There was yesterday a new discussion on the electoral franchise of the borough of East Redford. Mr. Tennyson proposed that its franchises should be transferred to Birmingham. This proposition was combated by the Ministry, and rejected by 152 votes against 119. Thus it appears that the minority, who are in favor of this commencement of parliamentary reform, is far from growing weaker, and it is affirmed that the government will, ere long, find itself obliged to propose some measure of this kind. In the latter part of the discussion, Mr. O'Connell proposed to introduce into the bill a clause substituting the vote by ballot for the present mode. It was objected to as out of order, and Mr. O'Connell gave notice of his intention to introduce it again in the course of the session.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE VOGEL, proprietor of the SORREL HORSE TAVERN, No. 32 North Second street, begs leave to tender his thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and informs them that he will, in consequence of rebuilding, occupy house No. 28 North Second street, opposite the old stand, for a few months. And he also informs his friends and customers, that he intends to occupy the new house as soon as finished.

N. B. The Stables are now and will continue to be kept in good order. Entrance to Stables from Chancery Lane, between Front and Second streets, in Arch, and also from Second and Front streets, in Coomb's Alley. Every attention will be paid by stopping at No. 28. april 17—6t

LUDINGTON is happy to inform his friends that his health is so far restored as to enable him to resume the duties of his SEMINARY. He feels the strongest emotions of gratitude towards those who have heretofore so liberally patronized his institution, and in a very especial manner towards those whose kind forbearance has induced them to wait for his recovery. In consequence of his illness, there is a vacancy for a few more pupils, from families of respectability, who will be thoroughly and systematically instructed in the different branches of a polite English and classical education.

WANTED, immediately, an ENGLISH TEACHER, of character, talents, and industry. Apply at his Seminary, 10th story, corner of Pine street and Green's Court, or at his residence, No. 61 Union street. april 17—3t

McKOY.

ORIGINAL BRAND and STAMP CUTTER, WHITESMITH, &c. No. 5 TAMMANY STREET, Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, continues to make and cut BRANDS and STAMPS of all descriptions, for Millers, Carpenters, Housekeepers, Smiths, &c.

Also, Biscuit Baker's Dockers of all kinds, Turning in Iron, Brass and Steel, Screw Stocks, Taps and Dies made and warranted. april 17—1t

BOARDING.

MRS. E. SMITH has opened a boarding house in St. Tamany, near Fifth street, where she will be happy to accommodate persons who may wish to obtain genteel boarding, on moderate terms. april 17—6t

WATCH LOST.

A SILVER FRENCH WATCH, with fancy face, small dial, was lost on Saturday last, supposed in Second street, between New and Callowhill.—If found and left at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, a suitable reward will be given. april 17—1t

Drug Store For Sale.

A PERSON desirous of retiring to the country, wishes to dispose of an old established Drug and Apothecary Store, situated in a pleasant and improving neighborhood, with fixtures, mineral water apparatus, and every thing complete for carrying on the business. The stand will always command a steady and increasing run of custom, by proper attention. The dwelling part of the house will be to let, and it is expected that whoever takes the store will also take the house. For further particulars apply at the office of this paper. april 17—1t*

REMOVAL.

S. & S. BEDFORD respectfully inform their friends, that they have removed the School, lately taught at No. 81 South Third street, to the South West corner of Fifth and Cherry streets. april 17—3t*

C. LEUTZE,

WIDOW of the late G. Leutze, respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she intends to keep all sorts of SPANISH SHELL COMBS, of the best assortment, and at moderate prices, wholesale and retail, at her store, No. 216 NORTH SECOND STREET.

She has also for sale, a large assortment of the best Comb-maker's Tools, as a Twining Machine, Gravis, Cornets, &c. april 17—6t*

E. HENLEY & CO.

NO. 4 NORTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE just received and opened a large assortment of Fashionable Spring Millinery, consisting in part of a large and handsome assortment of English Straw Cottagers, all sizes and qualities. Children and Ladies' Gimp Bonnets, White Straw, Buff and Pink Navarino Hats, Men and Boy's Palm Leaf Hats. A handsome assortment of Battate, for Bone Bonnets.

do. do. Cambric, do. do.
do. do. Artificial Flowers.
do. do. Straw Bands and Straw Plait.

Which, together with their former stock, will be disposed of on reasonable terms. april 17—4t

WANTED,

TWO apprentices to the Oak Coopering Business. Apply to JAMES LOUGHEAD, at the Crooked Billet Wharf. april 2—3t

MEDICAL SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

DR. RAFINESQUE, Professor of Medical Botany, &c. the original inventor and proprietor of the PULMEL, has lately taken the concern into his own hands, and established in Philadelphia a CHEMICAL MANUFACTORY of Syrup, Balsam, Wine, Chocolate, Essence, Powders, &c. of PULMEL, sold at $1 for 20 doses, with a large discount for cash and wholesale.

The PULMEL is a safe and efficient, mild and palatable Remedy for the CONSUMPTION, and nothing else. It has within 2 years cured or relieved 500 persons from Boston to New Orleans, being taken inwardly and inhaled.

Just published by him, the PULMIST; or, the Art to cure the Consumption. Price one dollar; sent free of postage to any part of the United States. He practices exclusively as a Pulmist in Diseases of the Lungs. Amicable written Consultations on Specific Cases, $10; Verbal ones, 5; Visits, 1.

The PULMEL and the Work sold in Philadelphia by Reuben, Burgin, Carpenter, Fullerton, Garretson, Garrigues, Hart, Klett, Mackenzie, Marshall, Morris, Reakirt, Reynolds, Rennolt, Scattergood, Shepard, Varnall, and other Druggists. Pamphlet on the Pulmel given gratis by them. april 3—1t

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, April 8th, by the Rev. Mr. Shaefer, HENRY W. ARMSTRONG, to Miss ELIZABETH CLAZIER, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening, the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sandford, Mr. HENRY WALLING, of Fredericktown, Maryland, to Miss MARY ANN DECOSTER, of this city.

At Friends Meeting House, Green street, Philadelphia, on the 1st inst. JAMES R. GARRIGUES, to ELIZABETH M. HILL, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, April 1st, by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. WILLIAM BUTCHER, to MARGARET FOX.

On Thursday morning, the 15th inst by William Milnor, Esq. Mayor, Mr. EZEKIEL JENKINS, to Miss PATIENCE M. BASIN, both of Camden, Del.

At Hamiltonville, on the 6th inst. by Elder Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. ISAAC HUFFMAN, to Miss MARY PALMER.

On the 8th inst. by Elder Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. JAMES GRAHAM, to Miss MARTHA DIGHT.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Skinner, Mr. JOSEPH HARVEY, merchant, to Miss LYDIA ANN, daughter of Thomas Ehars, Esq. all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Dodge, Mr. THOMAS F. KEELER, late of Pemberton, N. J. to Miss SARAH ANN DAVIS, of this city.

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. M. B. Roche, Mr. JOSEPH SIMMONS, to Miss EMILY YORK, both of this city.

Recently, by the Mayor, CHARLES PIERCE, late of Columbus, N. J. to ELIZABETH FARQUHAR, of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday evening, the 6th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Skinner, Mr. MATHEW PHILSON, to Miss HARRIET GAW, all of this city.

On Monday evening, the 12th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Meyer, Mr. JOHN R. TROTTER, to Miss MARY ANN BENDER, all of this city.

At Buckingham Meeting House, on the 7th instant, CHARLES W. ALLEN, of Milton, to SARAH H. WALKER, both of Solesbury Township, Bucks County, Pa.

On the 7th instant, at Doylestown, by Jesse Thomas, Esq. ELIHU W. ALLEN, of Milton, to JOULIA H. CARVER, of Milton, Solesbury Township, Bucks County, Pa.

On Tuesday, the 6th inst. by the Rev. William Latta, ROBERT P. DUBOIS, of Doylestown, to JANE H. LATTA, of Philadelphia daughter of the late Rev. John Latta, of Newcastle, Del.

DIED.

On Sunday morning last, at 4 o'clock, Mr. WILLIAM KITE, in the 32th year of his age.

On Sunday evening, 11th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH SMYTH, widow of the late Mr. James Smyth, in the 55th year of her age.

On Saturday, 10th inst. JOHN, son of Mr. Daniel Bray, aged 2 years and 1 month.

On Tuesday evening, after a short illness, ELIZABETH AULD, in the 39th year of her age, wife of Edward Auld.

Yesterday morning, 14th inst. ROBERT M'KEE, in the 24th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, Mrs. MARY THOMPSON, in the 45th year of her age.

On Monday last, after a lingering illness, Mr. JAMES M. MOUNTAIN, in the 40th year of his age.

On Sunday afternoon, the 11th instant, after a severe illness of nearly six weeks, Mr. ALEXANDER J. WERTHYM, in the 55th year of his age. He was an active officer to the Board of Health for near ten years.

Suddenly, at Buffalo, Washington County, Pa. on the 7th inst. the Rev. JOHN ANDERSON, D. D. for many years Professor of Theology in the Associate Presbyterian Church of the United States.

At Groton, Mass. 16th ult. Mrs. ANNA CHAPMAN, relict of the late Deacon Joseph Chapman, aged 94 years, having left four children, the eldest 76 years of age; 41 grand children, 103 great-grand children, and 3 of the 6th generation.

ALMANACK.

1830. APRIL.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
17 SATURDAY,...	5 24	6 36	8 31	
18 SUNDAY,.....	5 23	6 37	10 36	
19 MONDAY,.....	5 22	6 38	11 47	
20 TUESDAY,.....	5 21	6 39	0 14	
21 WEDNESDAY,	5 20	6 40	1 3	
22 THURSDAY,...	5 18	6 42	1 48	
23 FRIDAY,.....	5 17	6 43	2 35	

LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.—Next Sabbath evening, in Crown street Church. Subject—Importance of early piety at the present day. Service commences at half past 7 o'clock.

LAST COTILLION PARTY.

A. BONNAFFON'S last Cotillion Party will take place on the 21st instant. The Gentlemen subscribers are particularly requested to call for new Tickets for the above evening, as those given them at the last will not answer.

Also, a Ball at Norristown on Friday, the 23d inst., and a May Eve Ball at the Hall, by subscription. april 17—1t

TO THE PUBLIC.
PATENT ELASTIC TRUSS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs those laboring under the disease of rupture, that he has been appointed sole agent, for the sale of Dr. J. J. Heintzelman's late Improved Truss, adapted to the different species of that complaint to which male, female, and children are subject. To enter into a lengthy detail of the advantages this Truss possesses above the great variety of Trusses (formed on different principles) that have been from time to time introduced to public notice, is deemed unnecessary, in all cases of radical cures performed by Doctor Heintzelman, he has used this Truss as an auxiliary in confining properly the parts, which ever has been the great desideratum, in which it may safely be assured that all other Trusses have been found deficient, in some respect.

To make a regular publication has been considered unnecessary, of the many certificates of its superiority over all other Trusses in confining the Rupture, by its close application to the parts, at the same time producing neither pain or inconvenience. Those afflicted, will at once see the great utility of such a Truss, under those we fearlessly state, that upon a trial, they will pronounce them superior to all others.

The subscriber has merely deemed it necessary to select a few of the many certificates from gentlemen of the first respectability.

Sir—In relation to the Truss constructed by Dr. H. for Ruptures, it has my decided approbation as one possessing more elasticity together with convenience, and confining the parts than any I ever used, having made use thereof, during the time I was under his care for a radical cure. WILLIAM HARRISON,
Dec. 20, 1829. No. 33 Old Germantown Road.

Sir—It gives me pleasure to state to you, that during the time I was under the care of Dr. Heintzelman for a medical cure of Hernia, he requested me to make use of a Truss of his construction as an auxiliary to confine the intestines, which I found to answer better than any of the different constructed Trusses.

WM. MITCHELL,
January 1, 1830. Camden, N. J.

Sir—The Truss I bought of you, which you informed me was a new improvement, is the best I have ever had. I have used Trusses of various kinds for fifteen years, and find it superior to them all. Yours, with respect,
GEO. JOHNSON, Morrisville.
Mr. Jos. Reakirt. March 6, 1830.

The certificates of John Swan, Geo. Spies, and Wm. W. Anner, are in the daily papers, and with 40 or 50 others of respectable persons, may be seen at the store of JOSEPH REAKIRT, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, S. E. corner of Third and Callowhill streets.

N. B. A reasonable allowance to those who purchase to sell again. april 17—3m

BY M. THOMAS,
No. 87 CHESNUT STREET.
BARGAINS.
Pawnbroker's Sale of Clothing.

ON Monday, April 19th, 1830, at 9 o'clock, at No. 87, Chesnut street, will be sold, a very extensive assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's clothing; consisting of about 450 lots, among which are frock and close bodied coats, cantors, roundabouts, vests and pantaloons, ladies' silk, gingham, calico, fine white flounced and ruffled dresses, superior merino long shawls, silk, crape, and cotton scarfs and shawls, linen shirts, bed and table linen, elegant bed spreads, hats, boots and shoes, parasols, umbrellas, bonnets, gloves, silk, calico and gingham dress patterns, feather beds, &c.

The new goods consist of vests, pantaloons, brown, blue, and black coat patterns, India long shawls, rich English bobbinet veils, black French merino shawl, beautiful embossed crape shawl, fancy silk scarfs, fancy dress patterns, 12 dozen pair stockings, 6 new Leghorn hats. Also, one new saddle and bridle.

☞ Dealers and housekeepers are particularly invited to attend the sale, as every article will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. april 17—1t*

JUST PUBLISHED.

CASKET, for April 1830—Embellished with views of Clermont Academy, Haddon Mill and Columbia College, N. Y.—Music and a Floral cut—"Asclepias Tuberosa." Contents—Clermont Academy, the Light in the Church, Childhood, Waverly Novels, Nuremberg Toy, Gipsies, Cottage of the Vine, Battle of Flodden, Emperor Alexander, First Invasion of Ireland, Haddon Mill, Columbia College, Thoughts on Bulwer's Novels, Scott's Hymn, London Fashions, Mayor Lang, Peter the Hermit, Domestic Essay, Personal Tastes of Napoleon, The Blessing Heart, Royal Secret, Wit and Sentiment, Music, "Dear Native Home." School of Flora: Poetry To Memories—Lines by Carlos, Impromptu to M. L. S., What is Death? Thoughts on Death, The Deity, Lines, The Dead, Vanity of Human Grandeur, On the Death of Ellen Hicks, Orphan Girl's Address to her Guardian.

Price $3 50 a year. Single Nos. 25 cts.

Published monthly by SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
ap. 17—tf No. 112 Chesnut street.

MR. & MRS. HONFLEURE'S

NEW style of Painting on Paper, Imitation of Indian Japanning, and Chinese Porcelain.

Mr. & Mrs. Honfleure will stay in Philadelphia a short time, for the purpose of teaching the above novel and beautiful arts. Mr. & Mrs. H. are desirous that every one should have an opportunity of judging for themselves as to the merits of these styles which they have but lately introduced from England; they have therefore furnished a room with specimens by themselves and several of their pupils, which is set apart entirely for the reception of those who will kindly favor them with a visit.

To gain admittance it is necessary that every lady and gentleman present their cards of address when they enter the room. Hours of admission from 10 until six o'clock.

236 Spruce street, between Sixth and Seventh.
april 17—1t*

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the tenth day of April, in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1830, BENJAMIN CARR, of the said district, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

Sacred Airs, in six numbers, respectfully inscribed to his friend, Horace Binney, Esq. By BENJAMIN CARR, Op. XVI.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intitled, "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
april 17—3t

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the partnership existing under the firm of GEORGE & HENRY BECHTEL, (Paper Makers,) is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to present them for settlement, to the subscriber. And all those indebted are requested to make payment as above, as the subscriber is duly authorised to settle the same.

GEORGE BECHTEL, Paper Maker.
Germantown Township, Philadelphia County.

N. B. The Paper Making Business will be continued at the old established Mill, where orders for paper of every description will be thankfully received and promptly executed. GEORGE BECHTEL.
april 10—3t*

Lawrenceville High School.

THIS Seminary went into vocation on the 2d inst. after an examination of nearly four days, on the Greek, Latin, French and English Languages, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Geography, Algebra, and various branches of Mathematics, including Euclid's elements, Trigonometry, Surveying, Conic sections, &c. This institution is prepared to teach the German, Italian and Spanish languages. The English department will continue to receive the most particular and devoted attention. The government is strict, while truth and morality are faithfully inculcated. This institution will be conducted in future on the plan of a *Select Seminary*, restricted in number; and pupils between the ages of six and fifteen will be preferred. The situation possesses peculiar advantages for health and retirement.—In consequence of sending a large class to College, there will be several vacancies. The terms $300 per annum $50 to be paid in advance, at the beginning of each session. The talents and fidelity of the Teachers employed in this institution have been fully proved by the labors of the past year. The Summer Term will open on Monday, the 3d of May.

ISAAC V. BROWN, Principal.
April 5, 1830.

References—Hon. John Sergeant, Hon. Gilbert Robertson, Rev. Dr. E. S. Ely, Rev. Dr. Thomas McAuley, Rev. Mr. Joseph Sanford, Dr. Jno. R. Mitchell, Alexander Henry, Jno. A. Brown, Samuel Smith, Jno. S. Henry, Quintin Campbell, Thomas Earp, Jno. R. Graham and William Sheepshanks, Esq. and the house of Field & Fobes. april 10—4t

PATENT FLY-NET,

FOR CARRIAGE, GIG, OR SADDLE HORSES.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent granted by the President of the United States, for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, begs leave to inform the public, that he has them now for sale at his Coach-Lace, Fringe, and Military Store in this City.

The above improved Patent Fly Net is manufactured of various colours, such as White, Yellow, Black, &c. to suit either Plated, Brass, or Japan mounted Harness, and which for beauty durability, and convenience, exceeds every thing of the kind heretofore offered to the public. Apply to HENRY KORN,
april 10—6m No. 22 North Third street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

FOR rent, a house and gardens, with accommodations for keeping a horse and cow, or either of them. The house is modern with a parlour and kit

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

DIALOGUE

Between a Sovereign and a One Pound Note.

"O ego non felix, quam tu fugis, ut pavet acres
Agna lupos, capitique nivem," &c.—*Hor.*

Said a sovereign to a note,
In the pocket of my coat,
Where they met in a neat purse of leather,
"How happens it, I gabble,
"That though I'm wedded with thee,
"Fair pound, we can never live together?

—Like your sex, fond of change,
"Well silver you can recite,
"And of bits of young sixpences be mother;
"While with me—upon my word,
"Not my Lady and my Lord
"Of W—d—h use so little of each other!"

The indignant note replied,
(Lying crumpled by his side,)
"Shame, shame, it is *yourself* that roam, sir—
"One cannot look askance,
"But, whip! you're off to France,
"Leaving nothing but old rags at home, sir

"Your scampering begun
"From the moment person Van,
"Poor man, made us one in love's fetter;
"For better or for worse,
"Is the usual marriage curse,
"But ours is all 'worse' and no 'better.'

"In vain are lowe pass'd,
"There's nothing holds you fast,
"Tho' you know, sweet sovereign, I adore you—
"At the smallest hint to life,
"You forsake your lawful wife,
"As other sovereigns did before you

"I flirt with silver, true—
"But what can India do,
"When disowned by their natural protectors?
"And as to falsehood, stuff!
"I shall soon be *false* enough,
"When I get among those wicked bank directors."

The sovereign, smiling on her,
Now swore, upon his honour,
To be henceforth domestic and loyal;
Not within an hour or two.
Why—I sold him to a Jew,
And he's now at No. 10 Palais Royal.

A solution to the following Question is required.

Ye sons of science, tell me when,
Between the hours of nine and ten,
My watch's hands themselves will place,
To form an angle of such space,
That if the co-tangent we prepare,
And from its secant get the square,
Now these shall in numbers come
To what you style a maximum. H. V.

I am a word of seven letters, and am the last of all things. My 3d, 4th and 6th is the noblest work of God; my 7th, 5th and 6th is the misery of the world; my 4th, 5th and 1st is in every space; my 3d, 4th, 1st and 7th was one of the heathen gods; my 7th, 5th and 1st is a title; my 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th is the greater part; my 3d, 2d and 6th is many; my 3d, 5th, 7th, 2d and 1st is mean and despicable; my 2d, 4th and 5th is part of the human body; my 7th, 6th, 4th, 1st and 2d is a trap; my 4th, 1st, 3d, 5th, 2d and 7th are large bodies; to make; my 7th, 2d, 4th and 3d is the business of a tailor; my 3d, 4th 1st and 2d is a useful animal. T. T. B.

Jefferson's Decalogue of Canons for Observation in Practical Life.

1. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.
2. Never trouble another for what you can do yourself.
3. Never spend your money before you have it.
4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap; it will be dear to you.
5. Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst, and cold.
6. We never repent of having eaten too little.
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
8. How much pain have cost us the evils which have never happened.
9. Take things always by their smooth handle.
10. When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, a hundred.

HASTY.—A political writer in a New York paper says, "I shall conclude this nasty subject, with this remark." The n was doubtless a decapitated h.

If idleness be the root of all evil, then is matrimony good for something, for it sets many a poor woman to work.

VIRTUE, like fire, turns all things into itself; our actions and our friendship are tinctured with it, and whatever it touches, becomes amiable.

CONSIDERING the vice, the slander, the infirmities, the mutilations, the poverty, which prevail in the world, happy are they who leave it in mature years without having suffered loss of character, the bitter of penury, or severe physical ills.

WHAT a difference between mere civilities and acts of real friendship; how easy to obtain the former, and at times, how hard to get the other.

THE perusal of books of sentiment, and of descriptive poetry, and the frequent survey of natural scenery, with a certain degree of feeling and fancy, must have a most beneficial effect upon the imagination and the heart.

'THE NAUGHTY PLACE.'—A Scotch pastor recognised one of his female parishioners sitting by the side of the road, a little fuddled. "Will you just help me up with my bundle, gude mon?" said she, as he stopped.—"Fie, fie, Janet," cried the pastor' 'to see the like o' you in sic a plight: do you know where all drunkards go?' 'Ay, sure,' said Janet, 'they just go whar a drop o' gude drink is to be got."

MUTTON-Y.—A gentleman at one of the N. York boarding houses, after retiring to bed one night, had his nose strongly assailed by the smell of roasted mutton. He turned upon the other side; but still the same fleshy odour followed him. He buried his head under the bedclothes, but the smell grew stronger. He brought his nose to the free air once more; but the whole room seemed to be more or less impregnated with the same odour. From whence could it proceed? He surely had not taken lodgings in the pantry, instead of the bedroom. And yet the mutton-ous smell almost persuaded him that such a mistake was possible. He however managed, after various turnings and shiftings, to get into an uncomfortable drowse, in which he dreamed all night of carrying a sheep on his back, and hearing it cry, baa! baa! —Arousing from his dreary state as soon as it was light, he got up to reconnoitre the premises, and ascertain the cause of the deadly smell.—He looked into a closet attached to his bedroom, he opened the drawer of his dressing table, he peeped under the bed—but all to no purpose.—At last, he bethought him of looking in the bed itself, when, lo, instead of finding a quarter of roasted mutton, he found he had been quartered between two table-cloths, which, with the greasy collections of a whole week, were placed on his bed to serve their turn in the capacity of sheets.

A TIRESOME GUEST.

Sedet, æternumque sedet.—VIRGIL.
He sits, and will forever sit.

There is, belonging to the race of human bipeds, a sort of troublesome beings, who, setting no value on their own time, care very little how much they trespass on that of their more industrious neighbors. They are a sort of stay-for-ever persons, who having talked over the whole world at one sitting, commence again and talk it over anew, from beginning to end, before they are ready to take their leave. In a word, they sit, and sit, long enough to fully justify the motto we have just quoted. Besides their disposition to hang on, there is generally about those persons a wonderful hebetude, a slowness at taking a hint, unparalleled with the rest of the human race.

To give a single instance of this sitting propensity, we will introduce the story of a plain spoken old lady from the land of steady habits. 'I never seed the beat of that are Captain Spinitout,' said she; 'would you belive it, he called at our house last evening jest as I had done milking, and wanted to borrow my brass kittle for his wife to make apple-sauce in. O, yes, says I, she may have it in welcome, Captain Spinitout; and I went directly and fetched it out of the backroom, and set it down beside him. Well, pre ently our tea was ready, and I could'nt do less than axe him to take tea with us. O no, he said he, couldn't stay a minute; but however, he concluded, he'd take a drink of cider with my husband, and so he did. Well, after we'd done tea, I took my knitting, and worked till I thought it high time honest people should be a-bed. But Captain Spinitout had forgot his hurry, and there he was still sitting and talking with my husband as fast as ever. I hate above all things to be rude, but I couldn't help hinting to the Captain that it was growing late, and may be his wife was waiting for the kittle. But he didn't seem to take the hint at all—there he sot, and sot, and sot.

'Finding that words would'nt have any effect, I next, rolled up my knitting work, set back the chairs, and told the gals it was time to go to-bed. But the Captain didn't mind the hint no more than if it had been the bite of a flea—but there he sot, and sot, and sot.

'Well, next I pulled off my shoes and roasted my feet, as I commonly do, jest before going to-bed, but the Captain didn't mind it no more than nothing at all—there he sot, and sot, and sot.

'I then kivered up the fire, and thought he could'nt help taking the hint; but la sus! he didn't take no notice on't at all, not the least grain in the world—but there he sot, and sot, and sot.

'Think, says I, you're pretty slow at taking a hint, Captain Spinitout; so I said plainly that I thought it was bed time—speaking always to my husband, but so as I thought the Captain couldn't help taking it to himself—but, la, it didn't do any good at all—for there he sot, and sot, and sot.

'Seeing there was no likelihood of his going hame, I axed him if he would stay all night. No, he said, he couldn't possibly stay a minute; and, seeing there was no use in saying any thing, I went to bed But, la, would you think it, when I got up in the morning, as true as I'm alive, there was Captain Spinitout, setting jest where I left him the night before—and there,' concluded the old lady, lifting up her hands in despairing attitude, 'and there he sot, and sot, and sot.'

OLD MAIDS.

Are there no wants but those of bread? Yes, the want of a friend to sympathise in our sorrow,—the want of one heart that beats in unison with your own, and in the loss of happiness—the want of energy to rise above our misfortunes and despise them, will bring us sooner into our cold graves than the most abject poverty and pinching hunger. A woman, a poor weak woman, without strength of mind, whose heart is capable of tenderness and love—what is she when age has destroyed her charms for one sex, and poverty has rendered her useless to the other? Sadness becomes her portion, and damps her power of adding her little mite to the agreeableness of the passing hour. She becomes more and more spiritless and dejected, as she compares her unfriended situation with those, whose lot in life Providence has destined to be less unfortunate. The rising generation treat her with contemptuous neglect; unable, from her slender frame and unstrung nerves to assist or encourage their amusements, she takes no interest in them, and from their unconsciousness of sorrow and its destructive effects, they have no compassion for her. She is to them silent and inanimate; they ridicule and despise her. Of those who have known her in the days when pleasure and lightheartedness were to her not merely a name, many are far away—many are no more; and if one half kind and half estranged friend, whose heart is almost indifferent to her sufferings, be with her in the last hour, and shed one tear as she closes her eyes in this world forever, it is more than she has for many years dared to hope. Is this a picture of human woe? It is a true tale. Let then a little of our charity be bestowed on old maids.

WOMAN.—A correspondent of one of the evening journals says, that the ladies are the only persons who can effectually put a stop to duelling, and suggests that an agreement be entered into by them, and promptly declared that no man who gave or accepted, aided or abetted a challenge, should thereafter be considered a gentleman, but be wholly excluded from the company of the respectable portion of the sex.

The editor of the Baltimore American observes, that if in addition to the beneficial effects resulting from temperance societies, the ladies were to set the seal of reprobation upon the vice of drunkenness, there would be fewer unhappy marriages, fewer applications for divorces, and fewer inmates of our jails and penitentiaries.

RATS.—The Baltimore American Farmer gives the following plan to destroy rats infesting granaries. A copper kettle is placed in the barn, filled with water to a certain height—the surface of the water is sprinkled over with white chaff—and the rats mistaking it for a bed to play in or food to eat, walk up on the planks which are prepared for the purpose, and throw themselves into the water, where they are drowned. A gentleman, near Richmond, Va. tried this trap. In a few nights he caught more than 400. In one night fifty! But such was the multitude of the vermin that they were not missed. Immense havock must, therefore, be supposed to be made by them in a season.

PRUNING VINES.—Mr. Parmentier recommends that, in pruning vines, a small saw be used, instead of a knife. This instrument partly fills up the divided pores of the wood, which prevent the bleeding of the sap. The application of a little plaster of Paris is also an excellent preventive of the same difficulty, even as late as the beginning of May. This is considered an important object; as in some countries, and particularly with some species of vines, it is necessary to perform the process of pruning in autumn, although the spring is, in other respects, the more favorable season.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

REARING OF APPLE TREES.

A horticulturist in Bohemia has a beautiful plantation of the best sort of apple trees which have neither sprung from seeds nor from grafting. His plan is to take shoots from choicest sorts, insert each of them into a potatoe, and plunge both into the ground, leaving but an inch or two of the shoots above the surface. The potatoe nourishes the shoot whilst it pushes out roots, and the shoot gradually springs up, and becomes a beautiful tree, bearing the best of fruit, without requiring to be grafted.

A writer in the New-England Farmer gives the following prescriptions to destroy animal and vegetable enemies of fruit trees.

"Wash with strong ley in April. To destroy the bark louse on the apple—wash with a strong ley the last of May or first of June. No one who tries this remedy once will relinquish it, unless he is very indolent. Most of our insect enemies are repelled by vegetable odours. Hence the elder, sassafras, mint, &c. generally escape their depredations. Tar, mixed with lime, ashes, or earth, at the base of the peach, is said to repel the worm. And I lately saw hundreds of clam shells tied to cherry trees, on which tar had been daubed in summer, to keep off the aphis and other insects. It produce the desired effect."

REMOVAL.

PHILIP GARRETT & SON, importers of watches, plated ware, &c. have removed their store from No. 144 Market above Fourth, to NO. 11 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, below Market, 3 doors above the Indian Queen Hotel, where they offer for sale at low prices, an extensive assortment of jewellery, gold and silver patent lever, and other watches, thimbles, spectacles and eyes—plated pencil cases, silver spoons, soup ladles and sugar tongs, plated castors and candle sticks, fine steel scissors and pen knives; also, clock and watch maker's tools, materials, files, &c. &c.

Patent lever, duplex, lepine and all other watches repaired in the best manner and warranted.
mar. 27—6t

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber presents his acknowledgements to his customers and the public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and respectfully solicits its continuance. His stock at present consists of a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, principally of his own manufacture, and will be sold low for cash. Amongst which are gentl-men's fine copper nailed boots for $2 50; ladies' everlasting slippers, for 87½, to $1 25, with a good assortment of children, Misses and boys' boots and shoes.

Shoes of any description, made to measure, and warranted good. SAMUEL D. BREED,
april 3—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

SELECT ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
At No. 205 South Fifth Street, (upper rooms.)

THE Subscriber announces to his patrons and the public, that the liberal patronage by which his previous efforts have been sustained, has induced him to make arrangements that he confidently believes will prove highly beneficial to those confided to his charge. A preparatory school will be opened on the 26th of April, for the reception of such as are disqualified by age or inadequacy of mental improvement, to enter the first Department. Instead of pursuing the monitorial system, the services of two gentlemen have been secured to aid the Principal. All the branches which a polite and liberal English education embraces will receive particular attention. The morals of the pupils, (which are often too much neglected,) will be strictly attended to. Maps and Globes will be used in Geographical instruction; and in every admissible case, practice will be combined with theory. For example, Altimetry and Longimetry will be taught practically as well as theoretically. Philosophical and Chemical apparatus will be used in the elucidation of principles, which, without such demonstrations, would be studied with as little satisfaction as profit. It is fully intended to afford every facility for improvement within the scope of the Principal, and to procure as extensive apparatus as the patronage of the public will warrant.

Cards, in which the particular branches taught, and the terms for instruction are specified, may be obtained by applying at the Academy to
mar. 27—8t W. M. COLLOM, Principal.

SHOEMAKER & LOVE,
NO. 6 DECATUR STREET,

HAVE received per late arrivals and through Auction, an extensive assortment of desirable goods in their line, comprising the following kinds, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public. Imperial Saxony blue and black cloths, do. do. wooded greens, browns, olives, extra super light and dark browns, and citrons.

Also, just opened, one case assorted cassimeres, comprising blues, black, drab, brown, dove colour, fawn, cinnamon, Navarino, drab, steel, and other mixtures.—Ladies' cloths: such as dark and light blue, black, bronze, green, claret, scarlet, brown and mixtures; one package new style London Marseilles.

Also, on hand, a general assortment of superfine, middle and low priced, blue, black, and every variety of fancy coloured cloths, from $1 50 to $12 per yard; blue, black, and fancy coloured and mixt cassimeres; silk, silk velvet, valencia, toilinet, and Marseilles vestings, scarf twist, gilt and other buttons, red, drab, and mixt paddings, Dundee canvas, cirenssians, rutinets, patent threads, Italian sewings, &c. &c. with a variety of other seasonable goods for sale at a small advance for cash or approved credit, by SHOEMAKER & LOVE,
april 3—3t Cloth Store, No. 6 Decatur street.

FRIENDS' BOOK STORE,
Or general depository for the Ancient and Modern writings of the Society of Friends,
By Isaac T. Hopper, 420 Pearl st. New York.

M. T. C. GOULD, *Philadelphia*, and ISAAC T. HOPPER, *New York*, are now making arrangements, by which they will be enabled to keep up a general and very extensive assortment of all such books, as are interesting to the society of FRIENDS; together with *school-books, stationery, blank-books, wrapping, writing, and printing paper, &c. &c.*

In addition to their present stock, they have in press the writings of WILLIAM SHEWEN; and the works complete of WILLIAM BAYLEY, originally embraced in about 750 pages, small quarto. They will also publish in the course of a few months, the works of ISAAC PENNINGTON, comprised in four quarto volumes of about 2000 pages, and probably those of GEORGE FOX, now found in about 4000 pages, folio.

They have also in the press at the present time, a second edition of THE QUAKER, consisting of 1200 octavo pages, to which they will, in the course of a few weeks, add another volume, embracing a number of unpublished sermons, by ELIAS HICKS, some of which were delivered a few weeks before his decease. This volume will, probably, embrace a variety of other interesting matter, connected with his life, ministry, and death. To those who have the previous series of the QUAKER, this work may be considered the *fifth volume*, and will be bound to match the regular set—to others, it will be sold separately, if required, or in connexion with those volumes only, which are made up of the sermons of ELIAS HICKS, viz: the *first* and *fourth* of the QUAKER. In relation to this, other particulars will soon be given. In the mean time, the attention of the society is particularly invited to a prospectus now in circulation, for the works of WILLIAM BAYLEY, and others; and also, to a catalogue commenced in the 13th and completed in the 14th number of "the Friend, or Advocate of Truth," for 1830. This catalogue will enumerate a variety of the *ancient works* now on hand, and a number of those of more modern date; and will, no doubt, be interesting and useful to many patrons of the above establishment. april 3—3t

ALLEN WARD,
NO. 170 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

CONTINUES to offer the premium, $100, for superior systems of TAILORING, which system must not infringe upon his patent. He also continues with unparalleled patronage, to furnish fashionable Tailors with quarterly publications of the TAILORS' ARCHETYPE, and with PICTURES, PLATES, &c. of each modern improvement. Price $10 per annum. mar. 27—6m

Porcelain and other Artificial Teeth.
ELLIS MIDDLETON,
NO. 188 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
Above Callowhill Street, Philadelphia.
april 10—4t

WAGER'S WINE STORE
NO. 173 CHESNUT STREET.
"Jolly" Champaigne Wine, Claret, &c.

ABENINGER & SON, of New York, having the exclusive sale of the celebrated brand of Champagne Wine "Jolly," have formed an arrangement with Peter Wager, of Philadelphia, for the exclusive sale of the same in the state of Pennsylvania, from whom this wine can be had on the most favorable terms.

JUST RECEIVED,
100 cases and boxes of 1 dozen each, "Jolly" Champaigne Wine; a part of this Wine is put up without wax on the cork.
50 boxes very superior Latour Claret,
25 boxes Chateau Leoville Claret, first growth of 1825.
50 boxes Haut Saturne.

These Wines on trial will be found equal to any Wine received in this city for many years, and will be sold low. april 10—4t

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM DAVIS, TAILOR, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to No. 241 Arch street, one door below Seventh street, Philadelphia, where all orders will be thankfully received. april 10—3t

GRAND EXHIBITION.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will, for a short time, exhibit at No. 156 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, between Spruce and Pine streets, in the evenings, from 7 until 10 o'clock, a fine Cosmorama, and Transparent Views of the most admired parts of Europe and America, with a collection of Natural Curiosities. Admittance 25 cents. Children half price.

N. B. The Subscriber has also the honor to inform the public, that any company wishing to see it at any time in the afternoons, will be gratified for the price of Three Dollars. F. DREER.

The exhibition to commence on Monday, 12th day of April, 1830. april 10—4t

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 Race street, between Front and Second streets. He respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has got on hand a quantity of domestic carpeting, of a good quality, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carpet, woven at the shortest notice, at No. 42 Race street. feb. 27—6m

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber, having removed his establishment from Holmesburg to Bridesburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the building of Cotton Machinery of every description, of the latest and most approved plans now in use, viz:—Cotton Pickers, Lap Machines, Cards, Drawing Spreaders, Mules and Throstles, Dressing Machines and Powerloom for Muslin, Stripe, Ticking, Bagging Deck, Satinets, Cords and Velvet, made of the best materials and workmanship.

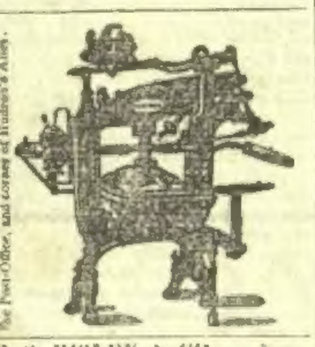
Also, Woollen Machinery, viz: Pickers, Cards with improved condensers, Jacks, Mules, raising and shearing Machines of the latest improved plans, and of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Screws of every description, for Presses and Millers.

Also, Mill Gears, Shafts and Gudgeons finished or unfinished.

Having an iron foundry in operation, castings of every description will be made at short notice, and of superior quality—all of which will be executed at short notice, and at reduced prices. ALFRED JENKS.

N. B. Orders directed to me through the Post Office, Kensington, Philadelphia County, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.
feb. 20—6m*



R. S. RISLEY & CO.

HAVE at their Store, No. 68 NORTH THIRD STREET, between Arch and Cherry streets, a handsome assortment of RICH CUT and PLAIN GLASS FURNITURE KNOBS, &c. of every description, having erected a GLASS CUTTING FACTORY immediately back of the Store, where GLASS of every description will be cut to order, or sold on the most reasonable terms.

Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves
aug 4—eotf

DR. A. G. HULL'S
PATENT HINGE TRUSS,
For the relief and cure of Hernia, or Rupture.

DR. A. G. HULL respectfully informs those laboring under the distressing and dangerous disease of Hernia, or Rupture, and wishing a certain and effectual remedy for the same, that his lately improved TRUSS, adapted to the different species of this complaint, to which males, females and children are subject, may be obtained at the office, No. 22 North Eighth street, where professional attention will be given to the treatment of the complaint in all its varieties. In regard to *all* the means auxiliary to the instrument, by which cures are promoted, or rendered certain, instructions will be furnished without additional expense.

The universal and public approbation which this instrument has received, as well from Medical Societies and the Profession generally, as from those who, in their own persons, have experienced its superior efficacy, render it unnecessary that any proofs should now be adduced in regard to what is so generally known and acknowledged. Experience has abundantly demonstrated the correctness of the principles which the inventor embraced in the construction of his TRUSSES, and which he *first* applied to the radical cure of a complaint, lately considered beyond the reach of the healing art.

"The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and its accordance with, scientific and surgical principles. Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of construction, the limited motion nicely graduated, by experiment, to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles, the permanency of its location on the body, and its pressure on the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities, the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture, and, ultimately, to *accomplish a cure of the disease.* The operation and effect of this Truss is therefore directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use, which, being convex, tended to enlarge the rupture opening." A. G. HULL,
No. 22 North Eighth street.
Philadelphia, August 15, 1829.—eo1y

Potter's Paper Ware House

REMOVED to No. 23 MINOR STREET, below Sixth, where may be had every description of PAPER manufactured in the United States, at the lowest mill prices, on a liberal credit, or discount for cash. mar. 27—tf

Fashionable Spring Goods.

E. FAUSSET, No. 25 South Second street, has just received, and offers for sale, a handsome assortment of Spring Goods; among which are rich, changeable, and brocade silks; gros des ladies; gros de Naples; Egyptian crape; Bagdad and Thibet shawls of entire new style; Leonidas, blond, gauze, and barege veils; elegant French embroideries; bobbinetted lawn fin bonnets; very superior black bombazeens; merino shawls and scarfs, best quality; French painted muslins and chintzes, with an extensive assortment of seasonable goods all of which will be sold low. april 3—3t*

LEBANON GARDEN.
JOHN PASCALL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he will commence serving
TURTLE
SOUP,
on Sunday next, any time after 11 o'clock A. M., and continue to do so during the season. mch 27—tf

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

SOUTH West corner of Eighth and Market streets, Philadelphia. The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he continues his instruction in all the branches of an English education. Thankful to those who have favoured him with their patronage, and humbly asks a continuance of the same.

Satisfactory reference will be give to those who may desire it.

Private lessons will be given in Writing and English Grammar. Young ladies wishing to acquire a knowledge of Grammar, may attend in the afternoon of each day, at any hours which may best suit them.
mar. 27—3m J. H. CHAUNCEY.

CHEAP HAT & CAP STORE,
NO. 362 NORTH SECOND STREET.

BROWN & SEDDON, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they intend keeping a large and general assortment of Gentlemen's, Youth's, and Children's superior ELASTIC WATER-PROOF HATS.

Also, Fur, Seal and Cloth CAPS, at the above Store, as well as at their extensive Fashionable Hat Manufactory, No. 387 NORTH FRONT STREET.

Bespoke Hats made to any shape, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice, equal in quality and durability to any in the Union.

N. B. Several hundreds of second hand Hats; Wool, Sea-grass, Tarpaulin, and Oil Cloth covered Hats, wholesale and retail, cheap for Cash. mar. 27—3m

Baker's Intelligence Office,
Established in May, 1811.

NO. 3 Franklin Place, Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Hat Keepers, Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 10 to serve.

Persons having Real Estate to sell or let, will find it Orders received for Coal of a superior quality.
mar. 27—4t*

B. ROBINSON,
No. 62 MARKET STREET
One door above Strawberry st.
IMPORTER OF
WATCHES,
And Manufacturer of
JEWELLERY.

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES with glass suited to all sights, calculated to serve a person 15 years without further expense. A large assortment of the above, together with watches of other goods, in his line, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. feb. 27—3m

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MEGONEGAL, No. 208 Race Street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first taste.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, so important to all, a beautiful running and leger hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and so great is the improvement, that eight or ten lessons often produces a bold, free and elegant running hand, by those who could not write their names.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed a new system of book keeping, so as to enable the student to proficient himself in from 10 to 20 lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this important science, without fail. The advertiser has examined about 100 sets of books, in the first counting houses of this city, within the last six months, which enables him to give the most perfect forms, and extensive explanations on the science. feb. 20—4m

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.
IF IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, whose application can be made *either by letter*, or personally. nov. 7—1y

G. W. FARR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS removed from 249 Market street, to No. 15 South Third street, a few doors below Market street, and has received, with the late fashions, a handsome assortment of blue, black and fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; plain and fancy silk Velvets, Valencia, Toilinet, Marseilles, English and French Silk Vesting, which will be made to order in 12 hours notice. Medical students and strangers visiting the city, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above goods.

N. B. Linen Collars, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves Cravats, &c. feb. 20—tf

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. JACKSON has removed his COAL GRATE and FENDER Manufactory from No. 30 CHERRY STREET, to No. 122 NORTH FIFTH STREET, west side, the 8th door above Race street, where he hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public. jan. 30—3m

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS'

WHOLESALE and Retail LEATHER Store No. 29 Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia, where may be had cheap for cash or satisfactory acceptances, all kinds of FINISHED LEATHER, consisting of

SOLE LEATHER, 1st, 2d, and 3rd qualities,		
UPPER do.	do. do.	do.
CALF SKINS,	do. do.	do.
Harness Leather,	Bag Hides,	Morocco Skins,
Bridle do.	Lining do.	Lining do.
Skirting do.	Japan do.	Binding do.
Chaise Hides,	Buck Skins,	Sheep do.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call at the above establishment. Orders attended to at the shortest notice. feb. 6—6 mo

FIRE PROOF DOORS
AND STANDING SCREW PRESSES.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.—MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES, made to order, and SMITH WORK in general, by
CHARLES EVANS,
april 26—1y No. 33 Bread street.

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS,

THE most valuable Medicine ever prepared for Coughs and Consumptions. The uncommon virtues that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS are well known to possess for the cure of Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive Complaints of long standing, even where their cases were almost hopeless and where they had been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each Bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this Valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal.—Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time restored her, that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public. PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford.

Ashford, Conn. Sept. 25, 1824.

For sale by I. Thompson, N. W. corner of Second and Market; T. W. Dyott, N. E. corner of Second and Race; E. & C. Yarnall & Co. Market, below Second; J. C. Jenkins, Market, near Third.
jan. 16—4m

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlap, Madeira & Co. Lemgus Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Felling Axes; Chisels; Drawing Knives; Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at
LESLEY & MEREDITH'S
Hardware Store, No. 243 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec. 19—tf

PHILADELPHIA
PATENT LOCK MANUFACTORY,
No. 25 North Seventh street.

MICHAEL KATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale, as above, a general assortment of Locks of every description, of his own manufacture, which he can warrant equal to any made in this country.

Orders for Locks received and executed with punctuality.

N. B. Bells Hung, Locks, &c. repaired as usual.
nov. 28—6m

WILLIAM HUGHES,
UNDERTAKER,
NO. 138 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
BETWEEN RACE AND VINE STREETS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps always on hand a general assortment of Coffins of all sizes, patterns, plain and ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The business of Funerals attended to, furnishing hearses, riages, ice boxes, &c. on the lowest terms.
Attendance at all hours. jan. 16—

INDIGESTION.
Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

A SAFE and efficacious remedy for all the deranged states of the digestive organs, commonly called Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. This medicine is the invention of a Physician, who has applied his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disease, and is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duty he owes society, the proprietor has adopted this mode of circulation, in order to give it a more extensive range of publicity, and that it may become more generally useful than it could possibly be, were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever. The great success of these Pills in the cure of those distressing symptoms attending Dyspepsia or Indigestion, have induced many persons, without any knowledge of the materials made use of in this celebrated remedy, to offer it to the public as a cure for Dyspepsia, vaunting its merits under the name of Pills, Tinctures, &c. recommending which, they have adopted the very words of the skilful and scientific inventor of this medicine. The public are therefore requested to observe that they are genuine unless the directions accompanying each box, have the signature of George Smith.

For sale in New York, by O. & W. Hall, No. 1[illegible] Maiden Lane, between Pearl and Water streets; Agent for the proprietor, J. & A. & W. R. Post, No. 61 Pine street; Lawrence Keese & Co. No. 115 Maiden lane, and John C. Morrison, 188 Greenwich st.; in Philadelphia, I. Thompson, F. Brown, and T. W. Dyott; in Baltimore, by C. & D. & S. Keener, and George Hill; in Charleston, by Wm. Burgoyne; in Savannah, by Anson Parsons; in Washington, by Nathaniel Jones; in Alexandria, D. C. by E. Stabler & Son; and in New Orleans, by Wm. Hudson. oct. 17—

WILLIAM M. EVANS,
(PATENT.)
UNALTERABLE
CHECKS,
NOTES, DRAFTS,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c.
Manufactured No. 2 Decatur street, Philadelphia.
march 13—3m

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
Corner of Chesnut and Orange Sts.
WILMINGTON, DEL.

WM. ROBINSON & CO. return their thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received, and are still prepared to execute CASTINGS of all descriptions, such as gudgeons, forge hammers, mandrils, coupling boxes, retorts, pots, kettles, kirbies, sad irons and sugar mill rollers, steam engine work, mill gearing, and cotton and woollen machinery, with every description of casting from one ounce to seven tons. All orders for castings above Castings will be warranted soft, to turn well, and will be done upon terms as reasonable as any other establishment in the United States, and will be delivered in Philadelphia without charge. Patterns made to suit purchasers. Mill gearing in general without charge.

N. B. All kinds of Cotton and Woollen Machinery furnished to order at the shortest notice.
feb. 20—3m

G. W. CARPENTER,
COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT AND HEPATICA TRILOBA.—This Preparation has proved to be a safe and valuable Medicine in the cure of Coughs, spitting of blood, Consumptions, and all Pulmonary Complaints.

Most of the Medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed principally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over other preparations, its action being of a tonic, mild and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration and gradually restoring the strength of the patient, and thus without any unpleasant effects; it also strengthens the stomach in all cases, and is a pleasant and safe medicine to take.

It has generally been administered in the form of syrup or decoction; this has most frequently been improperly made by those unacquainted with pharmaceutical manipulations, and has brought this medicine into disrepute, and prevented its application in many cases where it would otherwise would have proved highly useful and beneficial.

To guard against these inconveni